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REAL ORIENT STILL RULES IN CAMBODIA

In Phnom Penh, the Capital, Traveler Finds Much Unchanged

GLORIES OF ANGKOR BEYOND, ADD APPEAL

Ancient City of Khymer Kingdom Lies Grim and Beautiful in the Moonlight

By MARC T. GREENE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PHNOM PENH, Cambodia — The ancient land of Cambodia, birthplace of the great Khymer race which built Angkor more than 1000 years ago and from which many present-day Cambodians claim direct descent, extends from the tip of the Indo-Chinese peninsula some hundreds of miles inland, and to the Siamese frontier in the west and the great Mekong River in the east.

Angkor is in the northwestern part and Phnom Penh, the capital and seat of the King who reigns under a French Protectorate, is about in the center. The capital's curious name derives from the word "phnom," which means hill in the Cambodian language, and the name of a lady of the Cambodian court who gave to the public the lovely little park with its pagoda-crowned hill about which has grown up this Oriental city.

To Phnom Penh the visitor to Angkor comes or goes, depending upon whether he enters the country from Siam at the frontier point called Aranya Predesa—strangely pronounced "Aranya Praytet"—or from Saigon and Cochin China. He does far better to visit the Cambodian capital first, for it will in some measure prepare him for the wonders and glories of Angkor which, in the days of its brilliance, had probably much in common with Phnom Penh.

Here in the splendor of the royal palace and its surrounding structures, all inclosed within a vast, high-walled compound, in the fantastic richness of the Vat Prah, or Silver Pagoda, with its Buddha of pure jade, in the golden glory of the many temples and in the fascination of the most symbolic of Oriental architecture one finds the realization of his farthest flights of fancy in respect of the East.

He discovers a city which is yet a long way off the beaten track of travel and quite unchanged. He comes in contact with an Oriental life—for Phnom Penh is almost entirely Oriental—that is the Oriental life of a long-past yesterday and undoubtedly differs little from that of the Khymers themselves.

Cambodia was but a part of the mighty Khymer kingdom, which included also what is now Siam. The Cambodians and the Siamese of today thus have much in common, especially as to appearance, although the Siamese, having retained their political integrity, are a much more spirited people, better off economically and more contented.

According to tradition, a great king named Ayudhya, which is the present

(Continued on Page 7, Column 1)

French Net Team Defeats U. S. Four to Retain Trophy

AUTEUIL, France (AP)—The third attempt of the United States in as many years to regain the Davis Cup from the tennis musketeers of France foundered July 27 upon the granite-like defenses of those veteran French aces, Henri Cochet and Jean Borotra.

Capturing both of the final day's singles matches, France retained the cup she first won in 1927 by the decisive margin of 4 victories to 1.

Leading, 2—1, after the first two days of play in the challenge round, France clinched the cup when Borotra conquered George M. Lott Jr., youthful star from Chicago, 5—7, 6—3, 6—2, 8—6. Cochet put the finishing touches on France's third successful defense of the cup by defeating his old rival, William T. Tilden 2d., in easy fashion, 4—6, 6—3, 6—1, 7—5.

Tilden recorded America's only victory of the challenge round on July 25 when he defeated Borotra in four sets.

Lott fought Borotra to the very last stroke of their five-set match and lost, it seemed, only because of the greater tournament experience of the veteran Basque.

It took Cochet 10 games and cost him a set to figure Tilden's game, but from then on he was like a schoolmaster with a child. Tilden attacked from the first like a tiger. He was the old master once more in the first set, although Cochet kept him running back and forth across the baseline to capture well-placed shots.

Tilden won just nine of the 28 games in the three sets that followed. He drove and served at the top of his speed. He did not let down for the briefest of intervals in the heady play that has distinguished him in 11 years of Davis Cup competition, but Cochet, imperturbable and unannoyed, dominated the rallies.

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North Route Fliers Alight at Orkneys

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Kirkwall, Orkney Islands, Scot.

THE two German aviators, flying a light single-motored airplane, are one step nearer their goal of a Germany-to-Chicago flight by easy stages.

The fliers, Wolfram Hirth and Oscar Weller, arrived here late in the afternoon of July 27 from London and will take off for Iceland when the weather is favorable. They are following the northern route, by way of Iceland, Greenland and Newfoundland, and are making no effort to get speed or distance records.

American Ships' Foreign Trade Showing Gain

Overseas Commerce Reached $1,100,000,000 in 1929

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — American ships are holding their own in the foreign commerce of the United States, according to officials of the Shipping Board Bureau of Research in their announcement that $1,100,000,000 is the estimate arrived at for the transportation of passengers and cargoes in the water-borne foreign trade of the United States for the year 1929.

"Considering the comparatively short time that has elapsed since the inauguration of American flag shipping services in the world's principal trade routes, much of which was confined to pioneering work, the results obtained have proved constructive and the shipping policy as set forth in the Merchant Marine Act of 1920 and reaffirmed in the Merchant Marine Act of 1928, is proving beneficial in the restoration of American prestige on the seas," they point out.

A total of 5221 vessels, aggregating 24,440,000 gross tons, participated in the transportation of the water-borne foreign commerce of the United States during 1929.

American ships totaled 1835, with an aggregate gross tonnage of nearly 8,000,000 tons, and were responsible for 23,088 of the 59,685 entrances and clearances made through United States ports during the year. American flag vessels, therefore, represented 35 per cent of the number of vessels engaged in our foreign trade, 32½ per cent of the total tonnage, and made 38½ per cent of the entrances and clearances through American ports, the board finds.

The total water-borne foreign commerce of the fiscal year 1929 exceeded 111,400,000 long tons, and of this total 45,400,000 tons, or nearly 41 per cent was carried in American vessels.

As in previous years, American tankers, the board states, were more numerous than other types of vessels in the foreign commerce.

SCHNEIDER RACE TANGLE GROWS

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON — Further complication in the disagreement between Britain and Italy over the next Schneider trophy race has been caused by the refusal of the British Royal Aero Club to accept entry by France.

British action is due to France sending her deposit at the rate of 5000 francs (about $250) per machine, instead of 200,000 francs, as fixed by the Fédération Aëronautique Internationale last January. France has now joined Italy in maintaining that the conditions as amended by a general conference of the Federation in June be observed. The British, on the other hand, as holders of the trophy and organizers of the next race in 1931, dispute the validity of conditions altered at that date and maintain that the Schneider trophy regulations lay down that conditions for the forthcoming race shall be fixed by the Federation during the January following the last contest, which was duly carried out. It is expected that both France and Italy will now appeal to the Federation.

CENTRAL EUROPE SEEKS SOLUTION IN LAND CRISIS

Many Conferences Stress Economic Problem in Friendly Fashion

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUDAPEST — Central Europe at present is busily occupied in a series of conferences with a view to settling the agrarian crisis, and it is not too much to say that the discussions now going on mark the first step toward a united front in politico-economic questions by the Danubian states, for it is the first time since the war that friendly conversations have taken place with a view to drawing up a common, constructive program. It has long been realized that agricultural development here and throughout the Continent demands a new system.

Existing arrangements of customs duties on agriculture and most-favored-nation clauses in trade treaties are insufficient to overcome overseas competition, while it is expected that the consequences of Soviet Russia's five-year plan must also be anticipated. It is hoped that recent discussions in Bucharest between agricultural representatives of the Jugoslavian, Hungarian and Rumanian Governments will establish a corn-export cartel between these states similar to that between Canadian and Australian farmers, so as to fix a common selling price. This will be the first step toward a customs union between these states if political considerations don't upset it.

The Little Entente economic conference at Sinaia, Rumania, July 28, has more or less the same agenda, except it seeks to emphasize the close economic bonds between the Little Entente states. The Polish Government has issued invitations for a conference to agricultural ministers of Czechoslovakia, Rumania, Hungary, Jugoslavia, Finland, Estonia, Bulgaria and Latvia at Warsaw in August, for consideration of forming a bloc of agrarian states to collaborate in common affairs which would act as a balance between the agrarian and agricultural states of Europe.

Another move in the same direction is a meeting of the International Agrarian Bureau in Prague in September or October, when more or less the same issues will be discussed. Statistical experts have been busy showing that during the last decade, wheat and meat consumption of western peoples has considerably declined, while the consumption of garden produce, eggs and milk has correspondingly increased. They also declare the sharp fall in wheat prices in 1929 was due to reduced demand and increased production.

Consequently it is emphasized in many quarters that central European farmers should not concentrate on what they are now growing alone, but introduce a variety of crops, especially here in Hungary, and that agricultural exports can only be paid for by industrial imports into agrarian states, which naturally involves increasing of the peasants' purchasing power.

Whatever will be the immediate outcome of all these agrarian conferences, it is clear the peasants' needs and aspirations must play a great part in future political developments in this part of Europe.

Peru Celebrates Independence Day; Throngs Fill Lima

LIMA, Peru (By U. P.)—A salute of 21 cannon in the artillery garrison of Santa Catalina announced to Peru at midnight July 27 the beginning of its Independence Day celebration.

On July 28, 1831, Gen. San Martin stood in the Plaza de Armas in front of the government palace and shouted to the multitude:

"Gentlemen: From this moment Peru is free and independent by the will of her people and the justice of her cause, which may God defend!"

Beginning at nightfall the streets of the capital were filled with celebrants who paraded in the artificial glare of thousands of colored electric lights and torches.

Parks, including the Exposition in the center of the city, were the scene of the largest gatherings. Here special refreshment and amusement stands were constructed for the entire five-day period of the holiday.

Mrs. Ferguson Faces Run-Off Primary; Texas Polling Fails to Settle Contest

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AUSTIN, Tex.—In polling the largest vote ever cast in this State, nearly 800,000, Texans at the Democratic primary July 26 singled out Ross Sterling, a newcomer in politics, making his first campaign, to go against Mrs. Miriam A. Ferguson, former Texas Governor, in the "run-off" primary for the gubernatorial nomination, and administered overwhelming defeat to the two other candidates, who based their race on repeal of state prohibition laws.

The voters' decision brought "Ma" and "Jim" Ferguson back into the limelight of Texas politics. For 16 years now the name of Ferguson, either husband or wife, has been on the ballot at every election except 1928. Mrs. Ferguson was swept into leading place with a substantial margin of votes at the July 26 primary on the wave of a fiery campaign conducted by her husband, James E. Ferguson, who was impeached as Governor several years ago.

Ross Sterling is an affluent Houston publisher. His chief plank is a $350,000,000 road project.

In 1910 he developed the Humble Oil Company, one of the most powerful independent producers in the United States.

Although Mr. Sterling has not made prohibition an issue in his campaign, his statements show that he is for a strict enforcement. Mrs. Ferguson has declared that no one would be allowed to hold public office under her administration who drinks any kind of intoxicating liquor.

The "run-off" primary is between the two highest candidates. The Democratic nomination is equivalent to an election in Texas.

Thomas W. Love, who led the Democratic bolt in the 1928 presidential campaign, was defeated in his candidacy for the gubernatorial nomination, but pledged his support to Mr. Sterling, as has Gov. Dan Moody, who defeated Mrs. Ferguson four years ago.

Morris Sheppard, one of the authors of the federal prohibition amendment, was safely renominated for United States Senator over two opponents, one of whom was wet.

German Ministry Uses Decree to Rush New Taxes Through

Financial Order Quickly Restored as Debated Measures Are Signed by President—Moderates Tend to Back Chancellor

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN—Special decrees issued by President von Hindenburg at the request of the Government providing the Reich with the funds it needs to balance the budget, and removing one of the causes of continual deficits, will undoubtedly tend toward establishing financial order, thereby protecting the inner political order and taking much of the wind out of the sails of all those who look to confusion and disorder for a realization of their political aims.

The Government was compelled to issue these decrees because the Reichstag had been dissolved and the country was in need of money. The next Reichstag will have the right to demand their suspension.

There is little opposition to these decrees, except in Fascist, Communist and Labor circles, while a slight feeling of satisfaction is noticeable among the rest of the population. It is generally realized that the financial plight of the Reich had to be settled at once. The Radical parties especially the Fascisti, have profited much by the recent stagnation as it had tended to support their plea for the replacement of Parliament by a dictatorship. Supporters of the parliamentary system, however, warn the Chancellor, Heinrich Bruening, against making too ample use of decrees.

The Government has profited by the dissolution of Parliament and made a clean sweep in clearing up the most urgent financial questions. It has even tackled reform of unemployment insurance. This system has been too short a time in existence to have accumulated sufficient funds to cope with the heavy increase in unemployment.

The Reich has now fixed a certain sum of money which it is willing to contribute, and henceforth it will pay only one-half of the demands in excess of this amount. The insurance companies must take care of the other half. This point has been opposed vehemently by the Social Democrats, who apprehend that unemployed will suffer thereby.

The Government has also been empowered by another decree to compel syndicates to lower their prices until they correspond to the present economic and social conditions.

The Cabinet, it is said, is now preparing a big reform in the Reich's financial administration. Much will depend on the attitude of the Social Democratic Party in the next Reichstag. At present this party bluntly opposes the Cabinet's measures. It thinks that the Government is establishing a dangerous precedent. Labor also suspects that industry represented in the Cabinet is making an attempt to remove, in the absence of Parliament, some of the social institutions introduced by labor after the revolution, against which industry has been fighting ever since.

If these changes are coupled with financial reform, then Labor will scarcely be able to reject them in the new Reichstag without endangering the whole financial reform. Thus Vorwaerts charges the Government with trying to place a fait accompli before the next Parliament and to lay down a fixed course against Labor with the support of industry.

BOYCOTT NOW ON IN INDIA AGAINST FOREIGN CLOTHS

700 Volunteers in Bombay Renew Attempt to Use Only Native Fabrics

BOMBAY (AP)—Seven hundred Congress volunteers, including many women, began four-hour shifts July 28 picketing all shops dealing in foreign cloth. The campaign covered the entire city. No violence had occurred but the police reported business had been seriously affected.

Hopes for peace which were entertained after the Indian leaders, Sapru and Jayakar, undertook their mission to Mahatma Gandhi in an effort to compromise the civil disobedience struggle, were beginning to fade, in the belief of Indian politicians.

These politicians pointed out that Gandhi still insists that Congress should be promised the substance of Indian independence, which Sapru and Jayakar would be unable to offer. They believed Sapru had little or nothing to offer from the Government in the way of compromise. The Congress Party insists that Gandhi, Motilal Nehru and Jawaharlal Nehru, and Wallabhai Patel, and V. L. Patel should be allowed to confer in private to review developments as a result of the Sapru-Jayakar interview.

However, there were no indications that the Government had any idea of making such a concession.

LONDON (AP)—Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, woman leader of the Indian Nationalists, is said by the Daily Herald to be willing to compromise with the Government somewhat short of Mahatma Gandhi's demands for independence.

Gandhi, who is in Yeroda prison at Poona, is reported holding out for some assurance from the Viceroy that his demands for Indian independence will be met as a condition to his entering negotiation and attending the London conference this fall.

Quake Zone Towns to Get New Sites

NAPLES (AP)—The earthquake of July 23, which in some instances obliterated whole towns, will change the map of Italy to a certain extent. Of some villages nothing except piles of lumber, stone and mortar dust remain. The villages will have to be reconstructed, but in the rebuilding some of the picturesque character of ancient Italian communities will be sacrificed to safety.

Melfi, for example, was perched prettily upon a volcanic hill. A new Melfi must arise, but it will lie in the valley below, along a river, where tests have proved shocks are less likely to be felt.

Work has begun on the rebuilding of the 10,000 houses destroyed or damaged in the four provinces stricken, and for the first time since the disaster thousands of women wielded hammer and saw instead of searching fallen dwellings.

Over all the stricken area has appeared a more normal atmosphere. Shops and bakeries have reopened where possible, most of the injured have been evacuated, and nearly all the public services—such as telephone and telegraph—have been made available for public use.

The King, who is touring the devastated regions to encourage his subjects, contributed 100,000 lire (about $5000) for their relief. He made two visits to Melfi, and investigated conditions also at Rapallo, Rionero, Accadia and Anzano.

BRITISH PREMIER CALLS ACCESS TO LAND FIRST NEED

Public Ownership of Mines Advocated by Board of Trade Head

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Light upon the Government's proposals for dealing with agriculture and mining is afforded in speeches made during the week-end by Ramsay MacDonald, Prime Minister, and William Graham, president of the Board of Trade.

Speaking at Buckhurst Park, Sussex, on July 26, Mr. MacDonald, referring to his agricultural policy, said the first thing to be done was to secure access to the land. The maintenance of direct touch between the people and the soil was essential if the national life was to be sustained. How this was to be done, he said, had still to be worked out. People could not be shoveled from the cities to the land. Training and transition stages had first to be prepared. Marketing arrangements for farm produce had also to be improved and means devised whereby agriculture could be maintained until it had been reorganized and made economically self-supporting. That was also going to be done.

Mr. Graham's statement was at Durham.

"We are pledged as a Government," he said, on June 26, "to nationalize mining royalties and it is our hope that time will be found in the next parliamentary session for that bill. I want to see the reorganization of the coal industry proceeded with as rapidly as can be."

Mr. Graham also said that if the Labor Government continued in office and got a majority it would extend public ownership and public control and deal with wholesale and distributive trades.

These statements are countered by the confident prediction, made on July 26 at Brighouse, Yorkshire, by Stanley Baldwin, Conservative leader, to the effect that there will ge a general election before next spring. Referring to the growing number of unemployed, which is now nearing a total of 2,000,000, Mr. Baldwin recalled the statement by Philip Snowden, Chancellor of the Exchequer, that there might be a marked improvement in six months' time. "I hope there will be," said Mr. Baldwin, "because I don't think he will be in office then.'

Mr. Baldwin's expectation is not shared in either Liberal or Labor circles. It is true preparations are being made for general elections but few politicians here think they will take place for another year. The Conservatives, it is argued, are too much divided among themselves at present to be able to go to the country with any confidence. The coming negotiations on India's future are also expected to last for several months and are quoted as a reason having weight with all parties here alike for not precipitating a political upset.

ENDURANCE PLANES PILE UP THE HOURS

ST. LOUIS, Mo. (AP)—Dale Jackson and Forest O'Brine on July 28 began the second week of an endurance flight in which they hope to break the record of 554 hours recently established by the Hunter brothers in Chicago. At 7:11 a. m. the fliers completed the first week in the air. Plans for putting a radio transmitting set in the plane were abandoned.

ROOSEVELT FIELD, N. Y. (AP)—Louis Reichers and Robert Black at 7:34 a. m. (E. S. T.) July 28 completed their 180th hour in the air.

DRYS DRAW LINE BETWEEN MORAL AND LEGAL SIDES

First, Leaders Say, Up to Church and School, the Other to the State

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW YORK—Drawing a clear-cut distinction between the traffic in intoxicating liquors, prohibition under the Eighteenth Amendment and "personal habits and the conduct of the home life," which "lie in the field of private morals," a group of outstanding dry leaders issued a statement here on July 27 in which they specifically repudiate all enforcement policies that do not regard and safeguard every personal right guaranteed by the Constitution.

Individual support of the dry law should be sought "through moral and religious instructions and by educational programs," their statement says, while the campaign against the traffic in liquor should be carried on through "the closest coöperation between the responsible agencies of the federal and state governments."

"The paramount purpose of the Eighteenth Amendment is to destroy traffic in intoxicating beverages," the statement continues. "The amendment itself prohibits the manufacture, sale, transportation, importation and exportation of such beverages. Enemies of prohibition endeavor to make this appear as offensive sumptuaray legislation. They insist that the enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment involves the invasion of homes and the infringement of personal rights, in violation of the spirit of the Fourth Amendment to the Constitution. This is not true, and we specifically repudiate all enforcement policies that do not regard and safeguard every personal right guaranteed by the Constitution.

"The primary and continuous attack is on the traffic of intoxicating liquors. Personal habits and the conduct of the home life in the field of private morals. These should not be touched by the hand of the law unless they cross their boundaries, and then only by due process of law. We shall continue to seek to influence both individuals and the home through moral and religious instructions and by educational programs and processes."

The signers of the statement hold that "the states and local community are alike responsible with the Federal Government for enforcement" of the dry law. "Failure or refusal of state governments to accept their enforcement responsibility or their withdrawal from such responsibility, is a subtle thrust at their own sovereignty as well as a direct blow at the Constitution of the United States," they declare.

When the legislation recommended to Congress by the President with a view to effecting greater concentration of responsibility for enforcement and to relieve the congestion of the courts is enacted, the signers believe that "the commercial traffic in intoxicating liquors will be destroyed and the national supply of such liquors cut off at its source."

"We do not and cannot assume greater perfection in the enforcement of prohibition than in the enforcement against theft and burglary," the statement concluded. "Under the Eighteenth Amendment the beverage traffic in intoxicating liquor is being destroyed and prohibition is winning. We are going forward with our united campaign of education giving whole hearted support to our national, state and local governments."

The statement was signed "Mrs. Lena Lowe Yost, Raymond Robins, S. E. Nicholson, Dr. E. C. Dinwiddie, Oliver W. Stewart, Dr. Daniel A. Poling, Bishop William F. McDowell, Dr. F. Scott McBride, Fred B. Smith, Mrs. Ella A. Boole, P. H. Callagan and Dr. Arthur J. Barton.

TARDIEU ATTACKS SOCIALIST 'DREAMS'

NANCY, France (AP) — Present-day Socialism and the profligacy of parliaments, which he seemed to associate, were severely handled here July 27 by André Tardieu, before an audience of manufacturers and workmen.

Observers believed his speech, evidently intended to place before the people the Government's point of view of recent conflicts with important groups in the Chamber of Deputies, will have loud echoes through France. The head of the Government started out by declaring that France cannot support an annual increase in its budget of something like 5,000,000,000 francs (around $200,000,000).

"Our pre-war budget was 5,000,000,000 francs," said the Premier. "This year it is 52,000,000,000, and if we add the sinking fund and all local budgets the total asked from the taxpayers is 72,000,000,000 francs.

"Parliaments, which were originally set up to limit the profligacy of the ruling powers, have by evolution become less apt to limit than to increase expenditures."

The Premier then made a direct attack on the Socialists, saying: "The policy of prosperity which my Government announced at the outset of its career cannot be realized by dreams or by systems."

MOSCOW TO CHECK SHOE SPECULATION

MOSCOW (AP) — The Government July 28 instituted a system designed to check speculation and end the selling of shoes in the private market at prohibitive prices.

Children will be provided with shoes upon presentation of their bread cards. Adults may purchase shoes at normal prices in government shops upon presentation of special coupons issued by the house committee of the trade unions factory organization.

Denmark to Discard Last Two Cruisers

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Copenhagen

DENMARK, which owns but two cruisers, the Heimdal and Niels Juel, has decided to dispose of them. The Heimdal will be scrapped and the Niels Juel, just returned from a royal visit to the Iceland Jubilee, probably will be sold to a foreign power—China, naval officers believe.

The Minister of Marine, L. Rasmussen, has confirmed recent reports of the intended "naval reduction."

Soviet Youth To Be Forced Into Schools

All Between 8 and 15 Years Must Attend, Beginning in the Fall

MOSCOW (AP)—Beginning this fall compulsory education of all children between the ages of eight and 15 will be enforced through the Soviet Union. This will be the first time in the history of Russia that obligatory education has been introduced.

Sixty thousand additional teachers will be required and the Government has announced that new pedagogical training schools will be established. A large number of new educational institutions will be built and churches and monasteries and houses confiscated from the rich peasants will be converted into schools.

As part of this new "cultural revolution," as the Soviet press describes the movement, large proportions of the new teachers will be Communists. Instruction to the young will be based largely upon the teachings of Marx, Engels, and Lenine. The papers also say that in time all of Russia's children will be Communists. The Communist Youth League will supply 20,000 candidates yearly for the teacher's courses.

In the future the teaching of practical trades and handicrafts will form a regular part of the children's education so that when they graduate they will be prepared to accept positions in various Soviet industries and factories.

"No country in the world," says Izvestia July 28 in commenting upon the new compulsory education decree, "approaches Soviet Russia for the speed with which it is reducing illiteracy.

"No one can longer speak of the barbarism, backwardness and darkness of Russia which will soon be a land without illiteracy. Before the war there were only 7,000,000 children in the primary schools whereas today there are 12,000,000. Before the war two-thirds of Russia was illiterate. During the last two years we taught 13,000,000 illiterate adults to read and write."

Wafd Anti-Tax Drive Leaves Cabinet Calm

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CAIRO — The campaign against paying taxes inaugurated by the Wafdist party at the pseudo-parliamentary session held at the Saadist Club at midnight on July 25, leaves the Cabinet of Ismail Sidky Pasha, Premier, quite unmoved. The Government has such a firm control of the situation that it is unlikely the Wafdists will make much headway with the campaign.

The only important direct tax in Egypt is on land and the authorities have administrative rights to seize land without recourse to the courts when taxes are unpaid. It goes without saying the Government would use this weapon against anyone carrying out the Wafd's invitation. Incidentally the principal Wafdist leaders, including Nahas Pasha, former Premier, Makram Ebeid and Mahmoud Nakrashi own no land and therefore do not run the risk of seeing it confiscated—a fact which is not likely to add to their popularity among less fortunately placed followers.

The whole of Egypt continues absolutely quiet. Indeed the main desire of respectable middle-class Egyptians is to be allowed to continue work without repeatedly having to close their shops and lose money owing to disturbances.

S. S. FAIRFAX MASTER TO BE TRIED AUG. 12

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — Trial of Capt. Archie H. Brooks, master of the S. S. Fairfax which crashed with the S. S. Pinthis June 10 off Scituate, Mass., will get under way at the customs house, Norfolk, Va., Aug. 12, according to advices received at the Department of Commerce here.

The trial was set first for Boston but was later moved to Norfolk at the request of Captain Brooks, who contended that place would be a more convenient point for him to produce witnesses. Charges of reckless navigation in dense fog were brought against the Fairfax master 10 days ago after a searching investigation by the steamboat inspection service of the Department of Commerce.

SIAM BUYS AMERICAN SEED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ST. MATTHEWS, S. C.—The model seed farms of this place recently shipped 200 pounds of cottonseed consigned to the Minister of Agriculture, in Bangkok, Siam. This is believed to be the first shipment of its kind to leave this State.

LABOR URGES BAR AGAINST SOVIET GOODS

American Workmen Organize to Save Country From 'Inundation'

EMBARGO ON LUMBER AND COAL IS SOUGHT

Ford Agent Says He Favors Police to Check Red Activities in U. S.

Various new and significant ramifications of the Russian Soviet influence and activities in the United States are daily being brought to light mainly through the investigation by the Fish Congressional Committee.

Moscow has rushed to the defensive, now that the United States Government has placed an embargo on pulp wood and threatens to do the same thing on manganese. This ore, upon which the steel industry is dependent, is being sold in the United States at a price far below that on which the American producers can operate. David A. Reed (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania, demands of Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, that the clause in the new tariff that bars goods produced by convict labor be turned against shipments of Soviet anthracite and lumber.

The American workman has organized to protect his livelihood from what is said to be a projected inundation of the American market with goods produced by convict or forced labor of the Soviet Government. Under auspices of the American Federation of Labor the America's Wage Earners' Protective Conference has been organized and will fight to the end that such goods be barred.

A direct representative of Henry Ford says that he is in favor of secret police to check Communist activities in the United States. He admits that the Ford plant employs many Communists and that Soviet propaganda goes on there. They would like to do something about it, he said, but see no way of doing so.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A movement to construe the Smoot-Hawley Tariff Act as barring the importation of all goods from Soviet Russia has been started here by unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor under the name of America's Wage Earners' Protective Conference. It is headed by Matthew Woll, vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, and has opened offices at 1440 Broadway.

At the same time federal authorities arrested two men charged with smuggling 640 watch movements into the United States who declared that the watches were the property of the Amtorg Trading Corporation, official Soviet trading agency in the United States. In their possession also was found a notebook containing the names of 25 alleged Soviet agents operating in the United States, China and Japan, for whom the authorities are now seeking. They also had a number of baptismal blanks on the stationery of St. George's Protestant Episcopal Church in Brooklyn, with which Charles H. Tuttle, United States attorney, believes they have been able to fake American citizenship.

Mr. Woll's activity is based upon his interpretation of the clause in the Tariff Act barring "all goods, wares, articles and merchandise mined, produced or manufactured wholly or in part in any foreign country by convict or forced labor and indentured under penal sanctions."

The new clause also defines "forced labor" as "all work or service which is exacted from any person under the menace of any penalty for its non-performance and for which the worker does not offer himself voluntarily."

"We contend there is no free labor in Soviet Russia, that the Government owns and controls all the jobs, the food supply, all the necessities of life and the social environment," Mr. Woll declared. "We contend that Soviet Russia is a nation of robots, that the workers there are denied opportunity of forming their own unions and to bargain freely, without pressure from the state, for wages and working conditions."

Mr. Woll said that America's Wage Earners' Protective Conference consisted of international and national unions with a membership of 500,000 and that they were gathering all of the information necessary to prove that "the Government and the entire Soviet economic system is based wholly or in part upon convict, forced or indentured labor."

Amtorg officials here vigorously deny any connection with the two men arrested for smuggling watches. These were Jacob Kreitz of Woodside, Queens, and Abraham Schfran, Brooklyn. Being unable to produce $15,000 bail each, they were held.

The federal authorities are looking also for Volodia Assaturov, who was described by Kreitz and Schfran as an official of the Amtorg. M. Mendleson, publicity director for the Amtorg, admitted that a man by the name of Assaturov was employed by the Amtorg in a clerical capacity until six weeks ago, when he returned to Russia.

At the Amtorg office it also was denied that Russian paper pulp, which has been barred on the ground that it was produced by convict labor, is so produced. The charge that Russian manganese is being "dumped" upon the American market, also was de-

nied. There is no competition between the Russian and American product, it was explained, because of the superiority of the Russian ore, which is used by the American steel industry.

Agent for Henry Ford Favors Secret Police to Check Red Activity

DETROIT (AP)—Charles E. Sorenson, personal representative of Henry Ford, told the congressional committee investigating Communism in the United States, July 26, that he was "very much in favor" of a secret police force to check Communist activities in the United States.

Mr. Sorenson, who appeared without a subpœna, said, however, that the Ford Motor Company never had experienced any trouble from Communists in its plant and said the company's business relations with the Soviet Government always had been satisfactory.

Questioned regarding an interview with newspaper men in New York recently upon his return from Russia, Mr. Sorenson denied he had been correctly quoted when he was reported to have criticized the idea of a secret police force of the Government to keep a check on Communist activities.

Mr. Sorenson denied that he had said in the newspaper interview that for eight months some 50 skilled Russian Communists had been employed in the Ford plant with the knowledge of the management and that the morale of the organization had proved impervious to their efforts.

"I said Russian workmen, not Russian Communists," he explained.

"Do you believe it likely that Communists would be sent to your plant to cause trouble when your money is going to aid the Soviet's Government in its enterprises?" Mr. Fish asked. "Don't you think that makes you somewhat immune from troubles that might come to other countries?"

"I hadn't thought of it in that way," Mr. Sorenson replied. "It's a good idea. I am going to learn something from this examination after all."

Mr. Sorenson said he was familiar with the "Ford Worker," an allegedly Communist paper circulated at the Ford plant, and with other forms of propaganda. He said he thought it was "harmful and dangerous and would stop it tomorrow" if he could. He denied, however, that he had experienced any trouble with Communists at the Ford plant, and said that the Ford organization was "prepared to learn all about their activities" through its secret police. He said no Ford employee ever had been dismissed for communistic activities.

Reed Asks Restriction on Soviet Coal, Lumber

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—That Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, take action "to place the burden of proof upon importers of coal, lumber and other commodities from Soviet Russia, to show that their products have not been prepared by convict labor," is the recommendation of David A. Reed (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania, in a letter to Mr. Mellon dated July 21 and just made public.

Referring to the stand taken by Matthew Woll, president of America's Wage Earners' Protective Conference, and H. J. Flynn, secretary, Mr. Reed said he favored their recommendation that importers be required to furnish a certificate showing that their commodities were produced without use of convict labor. When the importer does not provide adequate evidence on this point, Mr. Reed proposed, and there is reason to believe that his commodity has been prepared wholly or in part by forced labor, his cargoes should be detained at his own expense, or "excluded entirely."

Mr. Reed said that an investigation is being made by the Tariff Commission under explicit instructions from the Ways and Means Committee of the House, to determine whether the labor employed in the production of coal in Russia is voluntary, convict, conscripted, indentured under penal sanctions, or labor exacted under menace of penalty for its nonperformance.

In the meantime, he declared, great quantities of Russian coal can be imported into the United States unless restricted by treasury regulations or embargoed by presidential proclamation.

Education Bill Bothers British

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The sudden disappearance of the education bill from the business of the present parliamentary session has caused consternation among the women teachers who have been specially engaged in preparations for the coming changes consequent upon the raising of the school-leaving age.

A resolution of protest urging that the new bill "be placed upon the statute book in the autumn session, at the earliest possible moment," has been sent to members of the Government by the central council of the National Union of Women Teachers.

The fact that Ramsay MacDonald stresses the importance of measures which will deal with unemployment, and declares himself as anxious to give these measures precedence over all others does not, they point out, constitute a reason for dropping an education bill which in itself would have provided a certain contribution to the difficulties of the labor market, not only by the withdrawal from it of a group of juveniles numbering something over 100,000 during the next year, and 396,000 when the act came fully into force, but by furnishing employment in the direction of building and reconditioning schools, and the provision of additional furniture, apparatus and books.

Another point which is giving cause for anxiety to the members of the teaching profession is the effect which the dropping of the bill may have upon the prospects of the additional teachers who, induced to enter training colleges in preparation for service under the new conditions envisaged by the bill, are now in serious danger of finding themselves without posts.

Women Join Mysore Legislative Group

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MADRAS—While British India presents a scene of turmoil and agitation, the flourishing native state of Mysore continues to record progress along various lines. One of the interesting things about it is the fact it is administered by a Muhammadan Dewan, or Premier, although it is a Hindu state.

Addressing the Representative Assembly the other day Sir Mirza Ismail, the Dewan, said, among other things: "This is the first occasion on which the House enjoys the privilege and happiness of having ladies among its members. I will ask you to join me in congratulating ourselves upon their presence, and in offering them the warmest welcome. I believe it is essential to the welfare of Mysore, as it is to that of India in general, that the women should work hand in hand with the men."

Mysore is among the first of the native states to admit women to its legislative body.

SCOTLAND REPORTS CRIME DECREASE

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON — A great decrease in crime in Scotland is shown by the annual prisons report for last year.

The total number of commitments to detention in the twelve months was 15,882, this being the lowest since 1925, and 400 fewer than in 1928.

The chief exception was in the case of "civil prisoners"—persons incarcerated for neglecting to make payments ordered by a court of law—where the number was 280, compared with 58 in 1928. All except seven were received into Glasgow (Duke Street) prison. The governor of that institution says that the increase is "due to the growth of the hire-purchase system and inability owing to unemployment to maintain the periodical payments." He adds, "The articles purchased are chiefly bicycles and gramophones, but other items are furniture, perambulators and sewing machines. Practically all the purchasers belong to the poorer working classes."

No capital punishments were carried out in Scotland last year.

MISSISSIPPI MAKES GAIN

WASHINGTON (AP)—The population of Mississippi was fixed July 26 by the census bureau in its preliminary announcement as 2,007,743, an increase of 217,125, or 12.1 per cent, since 1920. The State had a decrease of 6496, or 0.4 per cent, between 1910 and 1920.

NORTH CAROLINA RANKS TWELFTH IN POPULATION

Bank Resources Show Large Gains Together With Persons

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RALEIGH, N. C.—North Carolina's gain of 606,023, or 23.9 per cent, in population during the last decade, brings it from 14th state to 12th, preliminary totals issued by the Federal Bureau of the Census show. States passed during the ten-year period were Wisconsin and Georgia, and only four other states showed greater percentages of gain than did North Carolina, these being Texas, California, Michigan and Florida. Figures for Pennsylvania and New Jersey and several smaller states were not included in the Government's preliminary figures.

North Carolina's present population is 3,165,146, as compared with 2,559,123 in 1920, and the decade during which this gain was achieved was by far the most progressive this State has known. More money was spent for roads, schools and other public enterprises than during any other given period, long or short, in the history of the State.

For example, since 1920, $156,000,000, in round figures, has been spent on the state-wide highway system created in 1921, and the value of public school property has increased from $24,057,838 to $107,856,892. For public school operation and outlay the sum of $12,214,000 was spent 10 years ago, as compared with $35,655,000 during the session of 1927 and 1928, the last school year for which a detailed total is available.

Moreover, the State's increase in population was accompanied by a substantial gain in state bank resources, which grew in 10 years from $271,775,748 to $341,750,696. The value of the State's manufactured products is now approximately $1,250,000,000 annually, as compared with $665,-118,000 in 1921.

Millions of dollars have been spent on the State's institutions for higher learning and for the expansion of its charitable and eleemosynary institutions. At the beginning of the last decade there was not a dependable highway of any considerable length in the State, but today all the county seats are connected by good roads.

Hard-surfaced highways tie North Carolina to each of the four states adjoining it. With the good roads have come more consolidated schools, due to the elimination of distance between points heretofore separated by inadequate highways or no highways at all. During the last school year more than 150,000 children were transported daily to and from rural schools, in buses, and there was an increased enrollment all over the State, in cities, towns and rural communities.

Interborough Bond Plan Is Ironed Out

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The settlement of what might be booked as "operating expenses" at last has placed the city's entire bonded investment in the Interborough Rapid Transit system, amounting to about $163,000,000 upon a self-supporting basis for the first time since the dual contract between the city and the subway company was entered into in 1913.

The payment of $1,320,000 by the Interborough to the city before the end of the month for the quarter ended June 30 will bring payments on the so-called "suspense account" up to $5,467,000 for the year, according to an announcement on July 27.

For a number of years the city had disputed certain charges, which the company had deduced as operating expenses, but which the municipal authorities contended should have been charged against the company's preferential. Chiefly through Mr. Untermeyer's efforts, an agreement was finally reached, and now the company's payments for the first time since construction make the project self-supporting. The plant eventually will revert to the city.

Fraudulent Advertisers Ordered to Cease Practice by Trade Board

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — The Federal Trade Commission is being particularly strict with "fake" advertisers this summer. Products which have been advertised in magazines and newspapers as having almost "magical" effects are losing their "magic" at the rate of several a week, when the trade commission gets after them.

Within one week, a South Dakota "vaporizer and decarbonizer" company, a California correspondence school, a Chicago blanket dealer, a New York garment dealer, and a semiprecious stone importer, have been ordered to change their advertising or they will have court action instituted against them.

The commission, on investigating, found that the South Dakota company's claim that its " vaporizer and decarbonizer" would make Fords run 57 miles on a gallon of gasoline was exaggerated and that statements to the effect that the device would remove carbon, prevent spark trouble and overheating and make engines start easier were not substantiated.

The California correspondence school was found by the commission to be advertising "height increasing" courses.

On the basis that genuine Indian blankets and shawls are made by hand by American Indians and not by machine, the commission notified a Chicago dealer to desist in using the term "Indian blankets" for goods made by machinery in mills or factories.

The New York importing firm was selling beads that it designated as "rose quartz." Rose quartz beads, such as have for years been cut or carved from quartz in Germany, Switzerland and other countries have a deep rose color, according to the commission. The beads that the New York firm was selling were cut from Chinese quartz of an inferior quality and were dyed to obtain the rose color, a fact that company did not disclose in its advertising.

The New York garment company was notified that it must stop advertising that it is a manufacturer or that products sold by it come direct from manufacturer to purchaser unless it actually owns and operates a factory in which the goods it sells are made.

In the year that the commission has been actively fighting fake advertising, it has ordered nearly 500 companies "to cease and desist." Many of the companies are forced out of business when they are forced to stop advertising "fake" products, it was said.

SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY GETS CARILLON TOWER

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHAPEL HILL, N. C.—A gift to the University of North Carolina of a $100,000 carillon tower by two alumni, John Motley Morehead and Rufus Patterson, as a memorial to the Morehead and Patterson families, has been announced by university officials.

The structure will stand to the south of the new library, beyond the highway, and about half-way between the library and Kenan Stadium, where the ground forms a knoll. The tower, with a height in itself of 171 feet, will mount to about 200 feet above the surrounding country. Covering an area of 36 square feet, it will maintain its simple square form most of the way up, and will be crowned with a spire. The base and the trimmings will be of limestone.

STUDENTS ADOPT INDEPENDENT STUDY PLAN

Machine Education Is Dropped by George Washington University

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—An administrative plan which has just been adopted by George Washington University is one more indication of the strong trend in the field of American university education against standardized, machine education based on factual knowledge.

Cutting loose from the formalized system of credits and courses which characterizes much of the higher education in this country today, George Washington University is seeking to go back, past early American institutions, past the older European universities, back to the ideal of the medieval university; back to the time when a group of devoted students followed their teacher, into exile if necessary, in their search for understanding.

George Washington University decided that no more should the administration control the faculty. With the approval of president, faculty and trustees, the university has been decentralized. Four divisions of the faculty, representing four broad fields of knowledge, have been substituted for specialized branches. The dean has been reduced to the position of a student personnel officer. The central administration will cease to control the faculty divisions. It is to exist as the coördinating element and for the proper control of the undergraduates, but it is not to dominate the fields of knowledge any longer. Like the League of Nations, there will be a central office to conduct common affairs, but the faculty division, like the individual state in the League, will be of paramount importance and the central authority subordinate to its interests.

The report prepared by the committee on the plan refers to this phase of the new order as follows: "It converts a heterogeneous collection of scholars into a community having coherence of interest, and creates a stimulating intellectual atmosphere which cannot but promote a creative effort and produce a closer coöperation between related groups. It breaks down the artificial boundaries in the humanities and in the sciences."

The other phases of the new plan for George Washington University are subordinate to this principal consideration and tend to round it out and make it effective. One of the most important among these is a single horizontal division between the class of undergraduates into a junior and senior college. Recognizing that the undergraduate in American universities comes there at too young and too immature age the junior college is established to round out the student's preliminary training and prepare him for being put upon his own initiative in the senior college. In close connection with this feature is another which provides for the addition of a third year to the work of the senior college for the student who is working for a master's degree.

If the plan works out as expected the good student will finish the three years and take his master's degree as a matter of course. The idolatrous veneration now bestowed upon that degree will be greatly minimized. Students will be impelled to take up research work by the interest they have already acquired in their particular field of study during their undergraduate days, rather than by a mere desire for higher degrees.

The last and one of the most important features of the plan is called "The Independent Study Plan." It applies to students in the senior college and permits those who show sufficient initiative and ability to pursue their own course of study unhampered by routine work of any kind. The student who works under this system will go to his supervisor or tutor at regular intervals to discuss the progress of his work. But he will be absolutely free to attend such lectures as he may choose. He will pursue his studies in his selected field as he may see fit.

Public Will See Byrd Polar Ship

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The City of New York, flagship of the Byrd Antarctic Expedition, will be on public exhibition daily, beginning Aug. 9, at the West Ninety-sixth Street pier, off Riverside Drive, according to announcement by Capt. Ashley C. McKinley, one of Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd's associates on the south pole trip.

"More than a month has been spent in assembling the models and exhibits built by expedition members during the antarctic night," Captain McKinley said. "When open to the public, the ship will contain the most complete exhibition of antarctic specimens ever gathered, as well as hundreds of souvenirs of the expedition."

A portion of the vessel will be left as it was on the trip to and from the barrier, so that visitors may see how members of the expedition lived during the months at sea.

A minimum charge will be made to visitors and all receipts will be used toward clearing the deficit which now exceeds $100,000 and is mounting continually as the natural scientic material is assembled. The ship will be open daily, including Sundays, from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m. It also will be exhibited later on in Boston and other New England seaboard cities, and will then proceed south along the Atlantic coast.

SIR EDMUND FINDLAY PRAISES SCOTS' PRESS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EDINBURGH—In speaking to the delegates to the quintennial conference of the Empire Press Union, at a dinner given by the Scottish Daily Newspaper Society in Edinburgh, Sir Edmund Findlay, who presided, said that at this time when it seemed the fashion to belittle British enterprise he would like to impress on them the enterprise of Scottish papers.

The Scottish papers were the first to run special trains to distribute their papers. It was through their agitation that reporters of papers outside London were granted permission to sit in the Press Gallery of the House of Commons. To come down to the present, it was a Scottish paper that was the first to own and operate a picture telegraph.

WOMAN LABOR SUPPLY AMPLE IN BIRMINGHAM

Native-Born Whites Available, It Is Found, for Almost Any Trade

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—There has been much favorable comment upon the recent survey made by the Birmingham Industrial Board of the "new reservoir of woman labor" in Birmingham and the adjoining territory for the benefit of manufacturers interested in locating in this district.

This survey was made both for the purpose of helping to solve the problem of unemployment among the native-born white women and also of serving the interests of any manufacturers who may be interested in availing themselves of the opportunities offered by this class of labor.

Alabama being one of the few states with an excess female population has developed industrially along the lines using male labor for heavy manufacturing such as coal, iron and steel, it is stated in the survey. The national average is 104 males to 100 females while Alabama has 99.8 males to 100 females, and it is the existence of this large unemployed female population which has caused the Industrial Board of Birmingham to make what has proved to be a most interesting and helpful survey.

While the male population of Birmingham is chiefly employed in heavy industry, excellent opportunities for such employment being afforded, yet of the total number of white women a very small proportion are employed and a small percentage of these are engaged in mechanical or manufacturing pursuits, though many would welcome and should be fitted for such work. Native born and of native parents the majority of the white female population would prove highly desirable for such employment.

Wages paid in Birmingham to male labor are, according to Government figures, in line with wages paid in other southern cities. The only way in which to increase the wages of female labor is by bringing in industries which will offer them employment. Living conditions in Birmingham, however, are undoubtedly much better than in many northern cities. There are 73,124 white females in Birmingham, 10 years of age and over, unemployed the survey states, their families being overwhelmingly industrial.

As the women are already housed and cared for by utility services since they are living at home, the employer of female labor will have no problems of housing, no mill villages, no task of providing water, sewerage, light, gas or transportation for his employees, the survey brings out.

The principal occupations of women with the compensation common to each is classified as follows: Domestic service, $4 to $10 a week, to which must be added board and lodging (limited almost entirely to Negroes and representing the majority of available work); cotton mill operatives, $10 to $12 a week; clerical, $10 to $30 a week (the supply of workers for this type of work exceeds the demand); waitresses, $5 to $12 a week, to which must be added tips; laundry workers, $6 to $12 a week; packers of food products, $8 to $10 a week; telephone operators, $10 to $14 a week; bakery workers, $4 to $8 a week; candy manufacturers $4 to $8 a week; professional $25 to $50 a week.

According to these figures the average pay for women is estimated at $15 a week and eliminating the clerical and professional class as not exceeding $10 a week. The fact is brought out that with the present unemployment among women here, $10 to $15 a week would prove attractive to nearly all, and some could be employed at even lower rates which would be a step toward solving the problem of unemployment here with this class of labor.

Reforestation Urged in North Carolina

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RALEIGH, N. C.—Utilization of what is termed "worn out" land for purposes of reforestation is urged by Dr. J. V. Hofman, head of the school of forestry at the North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering. "A great deal of the land that has become unprofitable for agriculture," he says, "is very good forest producing soil. The records of the agricultural section of North Carolina show that there are large areas being cultivated at no profit. The remedy for some of this would be to abandon some of the non-productive cleared land and farm the other sections more intensively and at a profit."

Further, he stated, "The wood using industries that are now operating in the State of North Carolina, it is estimated, have a value of about $200,-000,000 annually. In order to maintain these industries, the materials required for their needs must be produced within reach of the plants." He then went on to point out that the gigantic furniture industry of North Carolina and other industries using wood are vitally affected by the forestry problem.

South African Lily Thrives Far Afield

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—An effort of the Department of Agriculture to introduce the chincherchee, a South African flowering bulb, into this country is meeting with success, according to an announcement made by the department.

The plants are now being raised in greenhouses in the East and in the open in California. White and about three-fourths of an inch in diameter, the flowers are noted for their unusual lasting quality. Cut flowers shipped from South Africa to London keep in good condition for two weeks afterward, it is said.

The flowers are borne on spikes from three to eight inches in length. Flowering begins at the bottom of the spikes and continues as the spikes develop. Although the chincherchee is a member of the lily family, it does not bear close resemblance to any common American flower.

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The lowering of the regular price is due partly to the effect of market conditions on furniture manufacturers, and partly, we believe, to a re-adjustment of values in the furniture industry, whereby new low levels of price and new high levels of quality will prevail.
The low sale prices are the result of our being able to buy in such enormous quantities. Our two stores together are offering during August over four million dollars' worth of furniture at 20% to 50% less than regular prices.
This combination—market situation and Wanamaker buying power—works to the good of those who want to buy furniture. It is to their advantage to buy now. It is, literally, their market. It is your market, Madam, and we hope you will prove this for yourself by a thorough investigation of the furniture values on our floors.
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MEXICAN FUNDING DEBT AGREEMENT DETAILS SETTLED

Consolidated Bond Issue Guaranteed by Customs Revenue Planned

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Supplementary details of the debt-funding agreement reached here on July 25 between the International Committee of Bankers on Mexico, of which Thomas W. Lamont, of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., is chairman, and Luis Montes de Oca, Mexican Minister of Finance, were made public in a joint statement by Mr. Lamont and Mr. Oca here on July 28.

This agreement embraces a plan to consolidate the Mexican Government's direct debt by a new issue of bonds, thus unifying into one issue the several different issues now outstanding.

In the summary of the agreement, which is the third to be negotiated on the Mexican debt since 1922, an outline of the scale of annuities is given by the committee and Mr. Oca, together with the scheme in brief for the refunding bond issue.

The new bonds are to be issued in two series in exchange for the present secured debt and the unsecured debt. These new bonds are to contain provisions for a sinking fund which will take care of overdue obligations and which will be accumulated during the first three to five years of the agreement. When this fund is constituted in the necessary amount of about $11,750,000, it will be applied to retiring overdue obligations with respect to the direct debt.

The announcement says that as promptly as possible after the ratification of the agreement by the Mexican Government, the committee will call for the deposit of bonds of the direct debt by bondholders, along with the unpaid coupons, cash warrants and current interest scrip receipts applicable thereto, dealt with under the 1922 debt agreement. A call for the receipts for interest in arrears issued under the 1922 agreement will also be issued.

Provision has been made through the Mexican Government, the statement says, whereby holders of these receipts "assenting to the plan may have the option of receiving cash at the time of deposit."

In conclusion the summary sets forth the plan for reorganization of the National Railways of Mexico and the consolidation of its outstanding debt.

In general the agreement provides for the payment of annuities beginning with $12,500,000 (United States gold) for the year 1931 and increasing to $15,000,000 in 1936 and thereafter.

"Out of the early annuities, the committee is to reserve amounts sufficient to establish a fund for the retirement of overdue interest, and the balance is to be used in paying interest and amortization on the bonds of two series to be issued to retire the principal of the outstanding direct debt," the statement continues.

"The prior series (A) of the new bonds are to be issued in exchange for the present secured direct debt, and the junior series (B) are to be issued in exchange for the unsecured debt, both issues, in the order indicated, to have the benefit of a charge on the entire customs revenues of the Government, with provision for the possible increase in future years of the amount of bonds entitled to the same security as the Series B Bonds.

Sinking Fund Provision

"The new bonds are to contain provisions for a sinking fund to become operative in 1931, calculated to be sufficient to retire the entire issue by maturity, 45 years, either by purchase in the market or by redemption at 100, whichever is to the advantage of the Government."

The summary statement then takes up the subject of the retirement of arrears as follows:

"The fund mentioned above, to be created for the purpose of retiring overdue obligations, is to be accumulated during the first three to five years and when constituted in the necessary amount of approximately $11,750,000, is to be used in retiring overdue obligations with respect to the direct debt."

Next the summary takes up the deposit of bonds:

"As promptly as possible after ratification of the agreement by the Mexican Government," it says, "the committee will call for the deposit of bonds of the direct debt with which the bondholders will be invited to deposit the unpaid coupons, cash warrants and current interest scrip receipts applicable thereto dealt with under the 1922 agreement; also the receipts for interest in arrears issued under the 1922 agreement. By arrangement with the Mexican Government, provision has been made whereby holders of such receipts assenting to the plan may have the option of receiving cash at the time of deposit as set forth above."

Under the heading, "Railways Reorganization," the statement reads:

"With respect to the railways debt, the committee has also concluded an agreement, in principle, with the Government, whereby the Government is prepared to grant to a new company, when organized, a franchise on proper terms for the operation of the property now operated by the National Railways of Mexico.

"The new railways obligations are to bear interest on a scale beginning with 2½ per cent, gradually rising to 5 per cent per annum and, as in the case of the settlement of the direct debt, provision is to be made for the creation of a fund for the retirement of overdue interest on the same terms as those set forth above."

NEGRO AGENTS TO TAKE FARMING COURSES

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RALEIGH, N. C.—North Carolina Negro farm and home agents have been authorized by I. O. Schaub, dean, and extension director for the State College of Agriculture and Engineering, to attend an extension school in Orangeburg, South Carolina, to be held during August. The school will be in charge of the extension service of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Negro workers from Virginia, as well as North and South Carolina, will attend, and there will be similar district schools held in Nashville, Tenn., and Prairie View, Tex. All three will be financed by an appropriation of $15,000 from the Julius Rosenwald fund. The sum of $5000 will be available for each.

43,902 Take Air Pilots Tests in Year

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Examinations for pilots' licenses by the aeronautics branch of the Department of Commerce during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1930, increased 54 per cent over those of the fiscal year 1929, according to Clarence M. Young, Assistant Secretary of Commerce for aeronautics.

The total for the last year, 43,902, is more than the combined figure of all the years since the organization of the branch in 1926, Mr. Young reported, since up to the beginning of the year just ended, the total number of examinations stood at 37,447.

The examinations are divided into three groups; those for transport and limited commercial pilots, for industrial pilots, and for private pilots, according to the report. Of the total made last year, 25,041 were of individuals taking their first examinations for pilots' licenses, including both students and trained pilots. The number of pilots and students reexamined for the same grade of license which they held prior to the time of examination totaled 12,402.

Soviet Union Plans Anti-War Activity

MOSCOW (AP)—The Soviet Government has designated Aug. 1 as "International Anti-War Day."

On that day the Soviet Volunteer Society for Aerial and Chemical Defense will present the Red Army with 52 modern airplaines built in Soviet factories with funds contributed by workers.

The Soviet authorities said the planes were intended to "frustrate the war aims of imperialistic countries."

Special anti-war demonstrations, parades and carnivals will be staged in all parts of the Soviet Union.

TORONTO (AP)—Communists from Canada and the United States will attempt, in celebration of "Red Day," on Aug. 1, to pass immigration barriers at three points along the border to hold demonstrations in both countries.

United States Communists, it was announced by Charles Sims, Toronto Communist leader, will attempt to invade Canada at Niagara Falls, Windsor and Sault Ste. Marie.

R-100 Rides Storms as Test for Big Trip

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The airship R-100 returned to its mooring mast at Cardington July 27 after deliberately seeking bad weather during its final 24-hour cruise prior to starting for Canada immediately.

Major G. H. S. Scott declared that the airship behaved satisfactorily in every way. Squadron Leader R. S. Booth, in command, in his search for storm conditions, encountered thick clouds above which he cruised for a long spell, the ship adjusting herself comfortably to the changing temperatures. During the evening they met a heavy rainstorm, which the ship pursued and passed through three times. A new radio direction-finding apparatus was used satisfactorily for the first time. This is an adaptation of the Bellini Tosi system and should enable the navigating officer to plot his position when within 350 miles from land stations, and oversea with ships' aid. The metal hull may necessitate correction for magnetic variations which are not expected to exceed three degrees.

Lindbergh Explains Attitude to Press

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Col. Charles A. Lindbergh's views on the responsibilities of the press were described in an article in the current issue of Editor and Publisher, and his refusal to coöperate with certain newspapers who, in his estimation, are guilty of "invading the private rights of citizens," is explained.

The article, which was based on an interview with Colonel Lindbergh by Marlen Pew, quoted the flier as saying he believed the constructive press should be interested in "things, ideas and ideals," and that, as "a matter of principle," he could not coöperate with newspapers that "have no serious purpose."

Colonel Lindbergh "draws the line strictly," Mr. Pew wrote, "between the right of the press to report his activities as they relate to the scientific development of air travel and what he calls personal curiousity. He said he valued and deeply appreciated the 'remarkable liberality' of the press in support of what he terms his 'work.'"

AIR MAIL INCREASES BETWEEN AMERICAS

NEW YORK (AP)—Pan American-Grace Airways, which runs an air mail and passenger service down the west coast of South America, on July 28 announced increases in air mail poundage to and from South American countries for the second quarter of 1930 of as high as 107 per cent.

The large increase led to a doubling of schedule by the company, beginning July 1.

COLORADO DEMOCRATS REJECT DRY REPEAL

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo. (AP)—The platform committee of the Democratic state assembly by an overwhelming vote on July 27 rejected a plank designed to place the party on record as favoring the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment.

The General With a Poet's Eyes

WITH UNDIMMED VISION, GENERAL WOLFE SAW CANADA'S FUTURE

The bronze figure of Gen. James Wolfe now gazes across the Thames at Greenwich as he gazed across the Plains of Abraham before the battle of Quebec, when he and his adversary, General Montcalm, fell that their two peoples might become one in a great Dominion. General Wolfe's statue, by R. Tait McKenzie, the Canadian sculptor, was unveiled on June 5, the gift of the Canadian people to Great Britain.

Descendants of both Wolfe and Montcalm were present at the unveiling ceremony, and the Marquis de Montcalm, direct descendant of the General, performed the unveiling. Distinguished French, British, and Canadian guests attended.

The occasion was seized to pay tribute, not only to the union of French and British in Canada, but to the friendship and coöperation which made it possible for many Frenchmen to join sincerely in the ceremony. It is hoped to erect in France a similar memorial to General Montcalm.

MILLIONS SAVED TO WHEAT MEN BY FREIGHT CUT

Expected to Mean $2,500,000 Annually to Kansas Shippers

TOPEKA, Kan.—The rate reduction ordered last week by the Interstate Commerce Commission will save Kansas wheat farmers approximately $2,250,000 annually, it is estimated by Jesse W. Greenleaf, chairman of the Kansas Public Service Commission. It also places the Southwest on a parity with the Northwest wheat-growing section.

The railroads were asking for an increase, estimated to total $4,500,000. The farmers' organization in Kansas and other southwestern states employed Clyde M. Reed four years ago to fight the proposed increases. Last year, after Mr. Reed became Governor of Kansas, he went to Washington to argue the case.

Under the reductions which go into effect Oct. 1 it will cost $60.75 less to ship a carload of wheat from any point in the Kansas wheat belt to St. Louis than under present rates. This means a saving of 4½ cents per bushel, or 7½ cents per 100 pounds.

In many counties the rate reduction will practically equal the amount of state taxes. The decision retains "the milling in transit" privileges, and the reduced rates place Kansas mills on a parity with those in Texas and Oklahoma, where lower rates have prevailed for several years.

Last October the railroads voluntarily reduced rates on wheat destined for seaports 7 cents per 100 pounds. The present decision further reduces the rates 4 cents and is giving much satisfaction to the farmers and their leaders, who fought the case before the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Reductions Last Year Failed to Cut Surplus

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—A searching analysis of the wheat situation made public July 28 reveals that the reduction in freight rates on wheat for export made by the railroads at the request of the Administration one year ago was unable to move wheat abroad, due to surpluses in world markets which are itemized in a report of the bureau of railway economics.

Characterizing the rate reduction as "an emergency measure to increase our foreign trade in wheat and to stimulate foreign buying, so that the American farmer might dispose of, or at least reduce, his surplus in advance of the 1929 harvesting," the report said that the reduction did not succeed because of world surpluses, corresponding railroad rate reduction in Canada, and increased import duties in France, Germany, Italy and Rumania.

"Wheat production areas and yields have shown a general tendency to expand throughout the world," according to the report. "In recent years some foreign countries, formerly large wheat importing countries, have become more fully or wholly self-supporting; other foreign countries have become wheat-exporting countries to a greater degree."

For the purpose of aiding farmers in determining at what price for wheat they may profitably substitute this grain for corn in feeding their live stock, the Department of Agriculture has issued a chart showing relative values of wheat and corn as feed. With wheat selling as at present for approximately 80 cents a bushel on the farm and corn selling for 79 cents a bushel, profitable substitution of wheat for corn may be made, according to the department.

Instruction for proper blending and preparation of wheat mashes have been issued by the department.

INDIANS TO PUT SIGN LANGUAGE ON FILM RECORD

Maj.-Gen. Scott to Direct Work Authorized by Vote of Congress

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PRINCETON, N. J.—The white man who is said to possess the most comprehensive knowledge of the sign language of the American Indian will begin soon the preparation of a permanent record for the United States Government which will be produced in part by means of talking pictures.

The man is Major-Gen. Hugh L. Scott, one-time chief of staff of the United States Army, now retired from military service and at present chairman of the Highway Commission of the State of New Jersey, who for many years has made his home in Princeton.

A bill introduced in Congress by Scott Leavitt (R.), Representative from Montana, calling for an appropriation of $5000 with which General Scott might prepare a permanent record of the great inter-tribal sign language spoken by all tribes of the American plains, was passed July 3 and General Scott will begin the task this summer.

While much of the work will be done in the East, General Scott intends to make a trip to the Blackfoot reservation in Montana, where he will invite Indian representatives from a dozen tribes to meet in order that the common sign language which they all speak may be recorded by motion pictures.

General Scott, who many times has been sent by presidents on difficult and delicate diplomatic missions among the Indians, told a Monitor correspondent how he first became interested in Indian philology more than 50 years ago.

"It was in 1876," he said, "that I first began to study the American Indian. As a young officer, I liked to be with the Indian scouts of friendly tribes who, on expeditions, would travel 10 or 15 miles ahead of our detachment, because by living with them I learned to understand the Indian and what he wants.

"I found that the language of the plains was not a vocal language at all, but a sign language which was common to all tribes east of the Rocky Mountains and south of the Saskatchewan River to old Mexico.

"This I found was a rich, expressive language which was much older than white man's civilization in America—a simple language devoid of all grammar and parts of speech. All expressions of thought in the intertribal language are expressed by gestures of the two hands. The language is based fundamentally upon imitation of arts and qualities at which the Indian is particularly gifted at distinguishing.

"There are some 56 Indian languages in America North of Mexico and more than 300 dialects, so when Indians met Indians with whom they could not converse by speech they learned to master a language of signs which was thoroughly understandable to all.

"The Indian today has sign-words for every modern thing. Any Indian of the plains can meet an Indian of different dialect and talk fluently with him about airplanes, automobiles and radio. When the Indians of a dozen different dialects meet me on the Blackfoot Reservation for the recording of the language in moving pictures, without ever having seen a 'movie' camera with sound apparatus, they will talk among themselves about it."

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TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO, in the days of cover-all bathing suits, packing house bacon was put in huge vats and cured in a "pickle" consisting of salt, sugar, saltpeter and water. The method was scarcely different from that which most every farmer or local butcher employed. The biggest drawback was that the meat became soaked with moisture; and even with the long time and hot smoking temperature required, it was at best difficult to firm up the meat to give it the proper texture.

With characteristic Armour endeavor always to improve Armour products and service to the American public, Armour and Company set out to produce a firmer and milder flavored bacon than was possible by old-fashioned pickle curing.

Step by step improvements were made in the curing process. Year by year Armour's Star Bacon became more of a favorite. At first largely as a breakfast standby. Then it began to appear in sandwiches, in fancy luncheon dishes, in smart supper menus. Any man familiar with the meat business would have said, a year or two ago, "Star Bacon has arrived—let it alone."

But not Armour. Restless to better all previous bests, Armour started to study bacon curing methods anew. More than a half century of experience and a year's experiment in stock selection, in curing, in smoking, were thrown into the subject. Out of it came a reward far beyond our earlier hopes . . . the development of the revolutionary "double-f" process of "Fixed Flavor."

"Fixed Flavor" was introduced in March. The response was immmediate and remarkable—a tribute that the American public is always ready to confer upon anybody who produces a better product.

The heart of the "double-f" process is Armour's new method of curing and smoking. The ingredients of the curing pickle, the time and temperature of the cure, these have been brought to perfection. The texture, flavor, and the uniformity of both texture and flavor of the new Armour's Star Bacon reach heights never considered possible in the old-fashioned bathing-suit days.

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The candy striped silk frock with fitted hipyoke for youthful players. Sizes 14 to 20.

A lovely washable flower print is one of the chief charms of this woman's frock 36 to 44.

OTHER FROCKS
15.00 to 19.50

SECOND FLOOR

AMTORG HEAD TO SPEAK AT WILLIAMSTOWN

Soviet Problems to Occupy Opening Session of Institute

By a Staff Correspondent

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass.—A distinct Russian color will be given to the session of the Institute of Politics opening here on July 30 by the announcement that Peter A. Bogdanov, Russian trade representative of the Amtorg, will be one of the speakers at the general conference on domestic and foreign problems of Russia on Aug. 1 and 2.

Mr. Bogdanov's presence at the Institute was made possible through the activities of Ivy Lee, chairman of the general conference on Russian affairs, according to an announcement from Walter W. McLaren, manager of the Institute.

The inclusion of the well-known Russian trade emissary does not in any way indicate an attempt to stir up a discussion of Communism versus any other form of social organization, according to Professor McLaren. Mr. Lee's conference will, however, he said, attempt to present the practical features of Communism.

In view of the investigation into the Bogdanov trade activities now being conducted by the Congressional committee led by Hamilton Fish Jr. (R.), Representative from New York, his inclusion in the Institute program marks the first attempt on the part of progressive political opinion to give him an opportunity to express his point of view.

Further interest is thrown on the announcement by the strenuous attempts originating in various industrial groups to exclude Russian products such as coal, lumber and manganese from the United States.

Every speaker in Mr. Lee's conference has been chosen with a view toward careful presentation of facts. Carl Bickle, president of the United Press, will explain the manner in which news comes out of Russia. Paul Scheffer, Washington correspondent of the Berliner Tageblatt, formerly Russian correspondent for the same newspaper, will take the opposite point of view from that of Mr. Bogdanov, whereas Paul Cravath, member of the Republican Party, will tell what he thinks should be the proper trade policy of the United States toward Russia.

"Although we want to give the Communist trade group a fair opportunity to express its point of view, our real object in securing Mr. Bogdanov is to eliminate the emotional element in estimating the true values of the Russian problem," Professor McLaren declared.

Speakers for the 29th session of the institute have begun to arrive. Lord Eustace Percy reached Williamstown this morning and others are expected during the balance of the day. All traces of the recent American Legion convention have been removed from the features of the quiet little New England town and it has resumed that air of placid thoughtfulness which has always heretofore greeted visitors to the annual Institute of Politics.

DANES TO RETURN ICELANDIC LETTERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COPENHAGEN — Icelandic students, studying at the University of Copenhagen have, up to the present, been able to study some of the historical manuscripts of their country, but the Icelandic Althing has now decided by a general vote that the collection be returned to the National Library at Reykjavik.

When Arni Magnusson (1663-1730) transferred many valuable letters and manuscripts to Denmark, it was with the intention of protecting them from conditions prevailing at that period, one of the most gloomy in the annals of Icelandic history.

For more than 40 years Magnusson worked to rescue every scrap he could find, which consist of collections of old handwriting and letters relating to ecclesiastical history belonging to the churches and cloisters. There has been much controversy for many years since 1907 that these archives be restored, but there has not been a mutual agreement between each country until now on the subject.

GRAIN MOVES FREELY THROUGH MONTREAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL — Export grain has been moving more freely recently through the elevators, loadings frequently running to over 1,000,000 bushels a day, but overseas shipments are still 10,000,000 bushels behind the corresponding date last year.

Ocean tonnage supply continues in excess of demand, and grain rates are low on a basis of 8 cents per 100 pounds to Antwerp. Grain-laden boats from the lakes are having slow dispatch, the number waiting to unload ranging around 50. The upper lake fleet of the Canada Steamships Lines, which is capable of moving 7,500,000 bushels in one loading, has been idle for some time.

Elimination of Wood Waste Drive Opens

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON — Everything from camp stools to fishing tackle boxes can be made from discarded packing boxes and scrap lumber, the National Committee on Wood Utilization shows in a new pamphlet just issued, "You Can Make It For Camp and Cottage."

The booklet is a part of the committee's nation-wide drive for the elimination of wood waste. In contains more than 100 plans and designs, including bird houses, folding tables and chairs and numerous other articles of utility.

"Since the utilization of discarded wooden containers and other kinds of scrap lumber means a saving to the country of millions of dollars each year, the 'You Can Make It' series is an important project in the National Committee's program for the elimination of wood waste," according to Walter Johnson, of San Francisco, Calif., chairman of the subcommittee which coöperated in preparing the bulletin.

Camp directors, schools, civic organizations, playground associations and boys' and girls' clubs all over the country are coöperating with the national committee in the distribution of the new publication.

TALKIE-TELEVISION IN LONDON THEATER

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The first public presentation of the Baird talking television system took place July 28, when people in the Baird studios were shown on the screen at the Coliseum, about a quarter of a mile distant.

It was admittedly crude and comparable to the first feeble flickering of the earliest cinema film, but one could easily recognize Sidney Mosely, who is allied with John L. Baird in developing television, Irene Vanburgh, popular actress, who answered questions put by the audience transmitted through telephone by an announcer on the stage and Bombardier Wells.

The picture appeared about four feet by two.

CANADIAN ANTHRACITE REPLACING AMERICAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Ont. — The Dominion Government will render substantial assistance to the movement of western Canadian coals into home markets where coals imported from the United States have long held a competitive advantage, states Charles Stewart, Federal Minister of the Interior.

A special freight rate of $6.75 per ton for the transportation of Alberta coals to Ontario has been granted for another year. Coals moved from Alberta for the last three years at this rate have been replacing United States anthracite in Ontario.

ENGLISH PILOT LANDS FIRST AT TEMPELHOF

BERLIN (AP)—Capt. H. S. Broad of England landed at Tempelhof Flying Field at 4:33 p. m., July 27, the first among 60 entrants to complete a 4650-mile round-Europe flight which started a week ago.

He was followed in a few seconds by A. S. Butler of Cape Town, who is considered barred from the competition because he was obliged to renew his propeller after his plane made a nose dive at Poznan July 26.

The next arrivals were Fritz Morzik of Germany and S. A. Thorn of England, all completing the circuit five days before the final date.

LONG OCEAN VOYAGE BEGINS IN SMALL BOAT

SAN LUGAR DE BARRAMEDA, Spain (AP)—Dr. Franceschi Caballero, bound for a lone sail to distant Porto Rico in his little yacht Mary, left here shortly before noon July 27. A large number of ships escorted him out to sea, amid the tooting of sirens and the excited waving of caps and handkerchiefs.

He expects to complete the trip in a single stage and estimates it will take 40 days. He is supplied with enough water and provisions for one year.

NEW LIBERAL PARTY FORMS IN GERMANY

Revising Instead of Abolishing Parliamentarism Is Its Aim

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN — A new Liberal party—called "The German State Party"—has been founded here by some of the leading liberal-minded men of the younger generation of German political life which has the aim of revising instead of abolishing parliamentarism and thus may become a strong bulwark against Fascism.

The complete stoppage of parliamentary work in the last Reichstag undoubtedly made parliamentarism most unpopular in Germany. Many sections were beginning to believe those adherents of the old régime who maintained that the German people could not govern themselves and needed a firm hand to guide them.

The only remedy propagated was the abolition of Parliament and the return to an autocratic form of government for which the new name of Dictatorship was used. This explains the growth of the Fascist movement. Very few people spoke of any other alternative—reform or rejuvenation of the parliamentary régime.

The new party just formed professes to fill the gap which is undoubtedly existing. It offers those who oppose the present confusion of Parliament another alternative besides Fascism. This party is formed of the members of the old Democratic Party and the "Jungdeutsche order" ("Young German order") a widespread movement organized by Arthur Mahraun, pursuing national yet democratic and peaceful tendencies.

The manifesto published by the new "German State Party" explains the present political situation of Germany in a nutshell. Even in view of the situation in which the economic existence of millions and the Reich's ability to meet its financial obligations were endangered the parties in the Reichstag were not able to produce a majority for resolute action, this manifesto declares.

In many circles despair exists that it is possible to express the people's will through Parliament and therefore they call for a dictatorship and are preparing it, the manifesto continues.

"We are convinced," it continues, "that the German people are more mature and more conscious of their obligations toward the state than are the parties. For many years millions have been standing aside from political life because they feel repelled by it and have lost their confidence. Especially the younger generation—willing to particpate in constructive work—is excluded."

The manifesto then declares that the new party grounds itself on the Republican régime and advocates a policy of rapprochement in international affairs. Among its founders are Hermann Dietrich, present Minister of Finances, Arthur Mahraun, Prof. Fritz Haber, Frau Gertrude Baeumer and even former Conservatives.

CANADIAN SMUGGLING OF RUM DECLARED GONE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINDSOR, Ont.—After two weeks' operation of the new Canadian law, which prohibits the granting of export clearances to liquor bound for the United States, Canadian officials at this border point say that the once-profitable trade of the rum smuggler has evidently been entirely wiped out. Andrew H. Dalziel, collector of national revenue for the port of Windsor, agreed with the statement that no contraband liquor was now being smuggled into Detroit from this city.

"The customs officers who were previously on duty at export docks," he said, "are now all on duty at other points, and business at the docks has ceased. They are simply closed up."

ONTARIO MILK TRADE HURT BY TARIFFS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Ont. — That the United States tariffs against Canadian milk and cream are menacing the dairy industry of Ontario is the opinion of V. A. Hooper, manager of the United Farmers Coöperative. Shipments of milk to the United States as a result of the 56-cent tariff against this product are practically eliminated. Owners of factories in eastern Ontario who have been shipping milk and cream to the United States are at a loss to know what to do with their products.

Many are preparing to go into the cheese manufacturing business. Three years ago Canada shipped to the United States cream to the equivalent of 23,000,000 pounds of butter per annum. This was reduced by the American tariff of a year ago to approximately 10,000,000 pounds. The present tariff, it is believed, will shut off shipments entirely. The poultry interest is also greatly affected by the new tariffs.

Wider Welfare Wanted in Britain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Eng. — Establishment of a group of persons in every city, town and village of Great Britain who would be able to give immediate information on the tendencies and consequences of political, industrial and general social activities was urged here by Sir Wyndham Deedes, assistant secretary of the National Council of Social Service in an address dealing with the function of voluntary social service in community life.

The popular idea of social work was one that belonged to the 80s of the last century, said Sir Wyndham, who contended that the failure to entice the youth of the time to take part in the work was due largely to the persistence of unimaginative and unattractive theories concerning the activity.

Sir Wyndham said he regretted the old theory that social service stood for something by which the well-to-do distributed their charity by proxy and believed they were society's bulwark against Bolshevism. He also regretted the attitude of the leaders of the workers who viewed social philanthropic work with dislike and suspicion as being mere patchwork at the best and not reconstructive.

But there still remained a task of exceptional importance to those genuinely interested in social service—that of giving attention to the social consequences produced by the large-scale industry that had evolved from the industrial era of the time.

WORKMEN FIRE OIL PLANTS IN RUMANIA

BUCHAREST (AP) — Reports from the Mislea oil fields July 28 said that workmen had set fire to numerous plants on learning the new policy of oil companies to restrict oil production and to discharge men. The excitement arose when an official of the oil cartel discharged 600 workmen July 26 and announced there would be further dismissals shortly.

The men called meetings at which agitators demanded the proclamation of a general strike. In the meantime they urged the expulsion of watchmen from the oil property and the burning of offices and plants.

HIGHWAYS IMPROVED TOTAL 32,522 MILES

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON — Last year the highway departments of the states improved a total of 32,522 miles of state highways, reports received at the Bureau of Public Roads show. Altogether they spent a total of $910,485,291 for highways.

The total mileage improved last year is an increase of 3270 miles over 1928. A total of 314,136 miles of highways on state systems had been completed at the end of 1929, it was reported.

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CANADA EXPECTS RECORD VOTE IN JULY 28 ELECTION

Leaders Deliver Final Messages by Air to the Electorate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Ont.—From Cape Breton Island to Vancouver Island, from the Arctic Ocean to the United States border, the Canadian electorate flock to the polls July 28, probably in greater numbers than ever before, to decide whether W. L. Mackenzie King and the Liberal Party shall carry on for another five years, or R. B. Bennett and the Conservatives shall, after nine years' quiescense, assume the reins of office.

Throughout Saturday evening the two leaders divided between them control of the air on a Dominion-wide hook-up, delivering their final messages to their unseen audiences, countering each other's charges for the last time and fanning enthusiasm to the final pitch.

Mr. Bennett's closing address in the Auditorium here went over as successfully as had Mr. King's a few days before.

With Sir Robert Borden, war-time Premier, in the chair, and flanked by Frank Plant and Frank La Fortune, Mayor and controller of Ottawa, respectively, the capital's Conservative nominees, Mr. Bennett reiterated his pledges "to a policy of protection," to "improvement of the whole scheme of Canadian transportation," including a direct outlet to the Pacific from the Peace River district, and the development of the St. Lawrence waterway, to "support a plan for greater Empire trade based on mutual advantage," and to the "stabilization of economic conditions."

Defying the Dunning budget, he accused the Prime Minister of making valuable concessions to Great Britain in the way of increased trade preferences without bargaining for compensatory returns, and dubbed the countervailing duties against certain items coming from the United States as "counterfeit duties," which surrender to foreign countries the right of dictating the Canadian tariff.

The exodus of Canadian workers across the border during the last decade, and present unemployment conditions in western cities, he laid to the door of the Government for its failure to conserve the country's raw products and to protect industry and agriculture from foreign competition. He concluded his speech by promising if placed in office to convene Parliament immediately and "to inaugurate a policy that will give equal opportunity to all," thus solving the unemployment and other economic problems.

Replying over the radio to his opponent's attack, Mr. King reminded his listeners that arrangements had been already made for a conference of representatives of federal, provincial and municipal governments, transportation companies and big industries to investigate and, if possible, to meet unemployment.

CANADA'S WHEAT POOL PRAISED BY ENGLISHMAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Ont.—Describing Canada's Wheat Pool as the Dominion's "characteristic contribution to our new coöperative civilization," Sir William Dudley, director of the Wholesale Coöperative Society of England, addressed the Congress of the Coöperative Union of Canada, here.

The Canadian Wheat Pool, he stated, "gives hope to our consumers, coöperative movement in Great Britain that is responsible for filling some 20,000,000 mouths with bread. All is not well in the wheat world, but the United States, Australia, and the Argentine are looking to the Canadian Wheat Pool idea as the only means of their salvation."

WILKINS IS SAILING ON CANADIAN TRIP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Ont.—Details for the sailing of the S.S. Boethic on an expedition to the Arctic Islands have been completed by the Department of the Interior. Government permission has been granted to Sir Hubert Wilkins, the famous arctic and antarctic explorer, to accompany the patrol.

Inspector Joy of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police will also sail with the patrol on July 30 for its annual inspection of the police detachments in the eastern arctic. Lieut.-Commander N. G. Ricketts of the International Ice Patrol; Dr. Peter Heinbecker, who is studying the Eskimos, and A. Y. Jackson and L. S. Harris, well-known Canadian artists, who are to paint a number of pictures of northern scenes for the Government, will also form part of the patrol.

VIRGINIA LIGHTHOUSE A NATIONAL MONUMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—The War Department has declared Cape Henry Lighthouse, located five miles north of Virginia Beach, a national monument.

The lighthouse was completed in 1792, and is the first to have been built in this country. Its construction was started when the country was still an English colony. Work was halted during the Revolution but concluded after the war.

BRAZIL OFFICIAL ASSASSINATED

RIO DE JANEIRO (AP)—Joao Pessoa, president of the State of Parahyba, and Liberal candidate for the Vice-Presidency of Brazil in the March 1 elections, was assassinated July 26 in the city of Recife by a political enemy.

$500,000 Being Spent on Crinan Canal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ARDRISHAIG, Scot. — During the last few weeks workmen have been engaged making tracks and conveying implements to a valley among the hills between Cairnbaan and Bellanoch which is in course of being converted into an additional supply reservoir for the Crinan Canal.

The new loch will cover an area of about 70 acres, and should go far toward preventing a recurrence of last summer's water shortage, as a result of which the waterway had to be closed to traffic for a time.

This is the first of the Canal Commissioners' improvement schemes which in all will involve an expenditure of somewhere in the neighborhood of £100,000 and will give employment to about 150 men. New sea locks are to be constructed at Crinan and Ardrishaig. At the latter place the sea-lock entrance to the canal basin will be diverted to a point between the present lock and the lighthouse breakwater.

The harbor at Ardrishaig is to be deepened by about 15 feet—a work which will entail the blasting of seabottom rock and considerable dredging; the canal workshops at Ardrishaig are also to be demolished and new and more modernly equipped buildings erected on the existing site. It is estimated that the whole undertaking will take about two years to complete.

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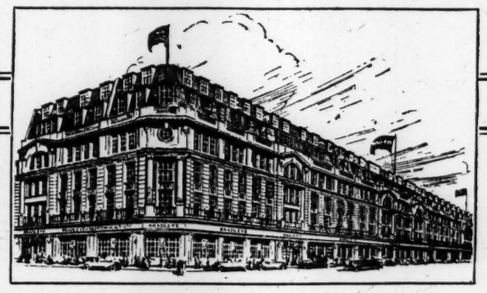

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

ROGERS WINS SINGLES TITLE

Irish Internationalist Given Hard Battle by Nunns

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, Ont. — G. Lyttleton Rogers of Dublin, Ire., is the 1930 lawn tennis champion of Canada, and succeeds to the title won last year by Dr. Jack A. Wright Jr. of Montreal, who did not defend. Gilbert Nunns, the Toronto Davis Cup player, gave him a terrific battle and all but succeeded in defeating him. Match point in the fourth set was more than once in Gilbert's hands.

Previous to this meeting Nunns and the new champion had not lost a set during the tournament.

Miss Olive Wade of this city, the defending champion, was successful in retaining her title by defeating Miss Marjorie Leeming of Victoria.

The finals of the men's doubles produced a sparkling exhibition, in which Fritz Mercur of South Bethlehem, Pa., and J. Gilbert Hall of South Orange, N. J., defeated Gilbert Nunns and Walter Martin in straight sets. The first set was hard-fought. Martin played magnificently, his smashing and placement driving being a feature of the marathon first set, in which the Regina boy tried to take as much off Nunns' shoulders as possible to give him a chance to recover from his grueling singles match. But the game of the United States players was superb, the stroking of Mercur in particular being a thing of wonder and a delight to witness. The Toronto men did well to make as good a showing as they did, the first set being anyone's right up to the end at 11—9

CANADIAN LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS

MEN'S SINGLES—Final

G. Lyttleton Rogers, Dublin, Ireland, defeated Gilbert Nunns, Toronto, 6—4, 8—6, 0—6, 9—7.

LADIES' SINGLES—Final

Miss Olive Wade, Toronto, defeated Miss Marjorie Leeming, Victoria, 6—4, 2—6, 6—4.

MEN'S DOUBLES—Final

Fritz Mercur, South Bethlehem, Penn., and J. Gilbert Hall, South Orange, N. J., defeated Gilbert Nunns, Toronto, and Walter Martin, Regina, 11—9, 6—4, 6—2.

LADIES' DOUBLES—Final

Misses Marjorie and Hope Leeming, Victoria, defeated Mrs. H. Bickle and Miss B. Symons, Toronto, 6—3, 6—3.

MIXED DOUBLES—Semifinals

Miss Marjorie Leeming, Victoria, and J. S. Proctor, Toronto, defeated Miss E. E. Billings, Montreal, and Jack Delara, California, 6—2, 7—5.

Mrs. H. L. Beer, Ottawa, and C. W. Aikman, Montreal, defeated Miss M. F. Currie, Halifax, and G. H. Raper, Montreal, 6—0, 6—3.

Final

Miss Marjorie Leeming and J. S. Proctor defeated Mrs. H. L. Beer and C. W. Aikman, 7—5, 6—2.

JUNIOR MEN'S SINGLES

D. S. MacQuisten, Montreal, defeated M. Laird Watt, Montreal, 4—6, 7—6, 6—0, 6—3.

JUNIOR LADIES' SINGLES

Miss Christie Clewlo, Toronto, defeated Miss Betty Fenn, Toronto, 6—0, 6—2.

VETERANS' SINGLES

W. L. C. Richardson defeated Herbert Nunns, 6—2, 6—3.

VETERANS' DOUBLES

M. S. Glassco, Hamilton, and H. Nunns, Toronto, defeated W. H. M. Bonnell and A. G. Hudson, Toronto, 6—4, 8—6.

ELSWORTH VINES WINS TWO TITLES

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Elsworth Vines, of Pasadena, Calif., is the new find in the world of tennis. The 18-year-old player proved in convincing fashion that he must be regarded with the utmost seriousness in future estimates of Davis Cup chances, when he defeated in turn Francis X. Shields and Francis T. Hunter, in the last two rounds of the metropolitan grass-court championship, at the Crescent Athletic Club, July 26 and 27, and then, combined with his doubles partner of several years, Keith Gledhill, of Santa Barbara, won the eastern sectional doubles as well, on the same courts.

It was not only his winning, but the manner of his success that counts to the greatest extent in the consideration of his possibilities. He has clearly assimilated the methods by which the Frenchmen, and especially Henri Cochet, have reached the supreme position in the sport.

METROPOLITAN GRASS TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES—Semifinal Round

Francis T. Hunter, New Rochelle, defeated Edward W. Burns, New York, 6—4, 6—3, 6—4.

Elsworth Vines, Pasadena, defeated Francis X. Shields, New York, 2—6, 6—3, 6—4, 5—7, 12—10.

Final Round

Elsworth Vines, Pasadena, defeated Francis T. Hunter, New Rochelle, 1—6, 4—6, 6—4, 6—4, 6—1.

METROPOLITAN AND EASTERN SECTIONAL DOUBLES CHAMPIONSHIP—

Third Round

S. Howard Voshell and Elmer J. Griffin defeated Henry M. Culley and Theodore Burwell, 7—5, 2—6, 6—3, 7—5.

Semifinal Round

Jack Tidball and Gerald Bartosh defeated S. H. Voshell and E. J. Griffin, 9—7, 2—6, 3—6, 7—5, 6—0.

Elsworth Vines and Keith Gledhill defeated P. X. Shields and Morton Bernstein, 6—4, 6—4, 3—6, 7—5.

Final Round

Elsworth Vines and Keith Gledhill defeated Jack Tidball and Gerald Bartosh, 6—4, 6—2, 6—3.

MISS WALSH DECLINES INVITATIONS

NEW YORK (AP)—Stella Walsh, sprinting star from Cleveland, will not forfeit her right to represent the United States in the Olympic Games in 1932 by representing Poland in European meets this year, the Amateur Athletic Union learned July 28. Cablegrams were received from the International Amateur Athletic Federation and also the women's organization to that effect. Miss Walsh has been invited to compete for Poland in the third international women's track and field meet at Prague Sept. 6-9, and also in a meet between Poland, Austria and Japan at Warsaw in August. It was explained that she is now a Polish subject, but applied last April for her naturalization papers. She has lived in this country since she was 10 months old.

BOWEN WINS TWO RACES

HELSINGFORS, Finland (AP)—Reginald F. Bowen, sprint star from the University of Pittsburgh, won the 100-meter and 400-meter events at an international athletic meet here July 27. Bowen ran the 100 meters in 10.7s. with Corts of Germany second and Jarvinen of Finland third. The Pitts star outran Jarvinen and Wilen in the 400 meters which he won in 48.1s. Thomas Warner of Northwestern won the pole vault, clearing 13ft. 9.6in. Reinikka was second with 12ft. 1¾in. and Nikander third at 11ft. 6in. The meet will be con-

MISS TAUBELE WINS N. Y. TITLE

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Miss Norma Taubele of New York, New Jersey and eastern tennis champion, added the New York State singles title to her list when she defeated Mrs. Bernard F. Stenz of New York, 6—2, 1—6, 6—4, at the Jackson Heights Tennis Club.

PEDLEY STARS IN TEST POLO MATCH

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—What is likely to prove, with one possible exception, the team of the United States for the international matches against Great Britain in September, made its first appearance as a unit July 27 when the test series was resumed at Fleischmann Field, Sands Point.

The White team, composed of Elmer J. Boeseke Jr. and Eric C. Pedley of California, as the forwards, with an interchange of positions between them during the latter part of the game, Thomas Hitchcock Jr. at No. 3, and Frederick W. C. Guest at back, simply overwhelmed a 26-goal Red team, with J. Watson Webb, a former member of the United States team, supplemented by G. H. Bostwick, E. W. Hopping and Robert E. Strawbridge Jr. by a score of 21 to 11, of which all but three of the Red goals were by handicap.

In the weekly high-goal game at Meadow Brook July 26, also generally regarded as under consideration by the defense committee in picking the team, the defense members of the Old Aiken team, junior champions a year ago, with the assistance of Stephen Sanford and Harold S. Talbott, all four being members of the international squad, emerged victors in an irregularly played game against a team with the two forward members of the same team, with W. Averill Harriman and J. Cheever Cowdin, both international players of past years, by a score of 12 to 9. This game was played on the flat.

Pedley Is the Star

Pedley, alone and in combination with the others, was the outstanding star of the play at Sands Point. He scored 11 goals of the total himself, and assisted in two or three more. He was at No. 2 for the first six chukkers, then shifted to No. 1, to allow the committee to consider Boeseke as a possibility for the other position. He filled both places well, and may be regarded as certain of final consideration for both. Boeseke, though of considerable value throughout the game, showed a tendency to misdirect his final shots for goals, which left the position open to defense play by the Reds on many occasions, though Strawbridge did not avail himself of his chances on many occasions, his misses leaving openings for many goals by the other members of the Whites.

Guest Plays Well at Back

The play of Guest at back was the best that he has shown all season. Under the direction of Hitchcock, who devoted himself chiefly to defense, and held the Yale star back for the greater part of the struggle also, Guest developed a defense that held the Red players, especially Webb, always a danger on attack, absolutely scoreless, except on a free shot after a foul, which Pedley intercepted, but moved before the signal, so the goal was allowed. He was also good in his long passes to the forwards, many of his drives giving Boeseke chances to score. The summary:

OFFICIAL TEST MATCH

WHITE	RED
No. 1—E. J. Boeseke Jr.	G. H. Bostwick
E. C. Pedley	
2—E. C. Pedley	J. W. Webb
E. J. Boeseke Jr.	
3—Thomas Hitchcock Jr.	E. W. Hopping
Back—F. W. C. Guest	R. E. Strawbridge Jr.

Score—Whites 21, Reds 11. Goals—Pedley 11, Boeseke 4, Hitchcock 4, Guest 2 for Whites. Handicap 8, Hopping 2, Webb for Reds. Referee—Capt. Wesley J. White. Time—Eight 7½m. chukkers.

MEADOW BROOK HIGH-GOAL MATCH

ROSLYN	MEADOW BROOK
No. 1—Stephen Sanford	E. T. Gerry
2—H. E. Talbot	J. P. Mills
3—S. B. Iglehart	W. A. Harriman
Back—J. C. Rathborne	C. C. Cowdin

Score—Roslyn 12, Meadowbrook 9. Goals—Sanford 4, Iglehart 3, Rathborne 3, Talbot 2 for Roslyn; Gerry 4, Cowdin 4, Mills for Meadow Brook. Referee—W. H. Gaylord. Time—Eight 7½m. chukkers.

POLISH CHESS TEAM WINNER AT HAMBURG

HAMBURG, Germany (AP) — The Polish team won the team tournament of the International Chess Federation July 27 with a lead of 1½ points over Hungary, the winner at London and The Hague recently. The United States team, defeating Spain 3 to 1, wound up sixth, just ahead of Holland and England. F. J. Marshall, I. Kashdan and H. Steiner of New York won their games. J. A. Anderson of St. Louis lost.

Poland defeated Finland July 27, 3½—½, while Hungary lost to Holland 2½—1½. Germany finished in third place.

The best individual score was made by Y. A. Rubenstein of Poland who scored 15½ out of 17. Next came S. Flohr of Czechoslovakia 14½ and I. Kashdan, United States, 14.

Miss Vera Menchik of Czechoslovakia won the women's championship tournament, retaining her world championship title. Mrs. Paul Wolf-Kalmar of Austria was second.

MISS E. A. CROSS AND MRS. L. A. HARPER WIN

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MANCHESTER - BY - THE - SEA, Mass.—Californians won the doubles final in the Essex County Club's invitation tennis tournament here July 26. Mrs. Lawrence A. Harper, Oakland, Calif., and Miss Edith A. Cross of San Francisco teamed together to defeat Miss Virginia Hilleary of Germantown, Pa., and Miss Dorothy Andrus of Stamford, Conn., 8—6, 6—3. The eastern girls put up a hard battle in the first set, but could not keep up the pace.

Mixed doubles honors went to Miss Marjorie K. Gladman, Santa Monica, Calif., and Clifford S. Sutter of New Orleans. They defeated Miss Cross, San Francisco, and Maurice J. Bayon, also of New Orleans, 6—2, 6—3.

MARSTON WINS AT GOLF

NEW LONDON, Conn. (AP)—Max R. Marston of Philadelphia defeated Howard A. Tryon, 23-year-old Elmira (N. Y.) golfer, 2 and 1, in the 36-hole final round of the men's invitation golf tournament at the Shenecossett Country Club July 27. It was Marston's fourth triumph in the annual Shenecossett event and the victory gave him the first leg on the Marston-Shenecossett trophy which he gave to the club to replace the one he acquired as a permanent possession a year ago.

SHIELDS WINS LONG SWIM

NEW YORK (AP)—Sam Shields of Miami, Fla., won the 27½-mile swim around Manhattan Island July 27, setting a new record of 8h. 35m. for the event. Anne Priller Benoit of Holyoke, Mass., first of the three women entries to finish, set a new women's record for the course of 9h. 1m. Miss Benoit finished fifth behind Shields, William F. Goll of New York, William J. Sadlo Jr. of Coney Island, and Paul Zeggar of Farmington, Conn.

LEHMAN WINS WESTERN GOLF

Defeats Couch, 4 and 2—Also Beats Chick Evans in Medal Playoff

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO — Several distinctions were earned by John E. Lehman of the Olympia Fields Country Club during the week's play which brought him the amateur championships of the Western Golf Association. He defeated I. L. Couch of Glen View Golf Club, 4 and 2, in a 36-hole final match; but that was only the climax of a string of remarkable performances on the difficult Beverly Country Club course.

It is almost axiomatic in golf tournaments that the medalist, the one who is low on strokes in the qualifying round, does not win the championship, which requires four or five match rounds, where holes won and not total strokes are counted. Yet, Lehman shared the medal honors with Charles Evans Jr., of Edgewater Golf Club, eight times former champion, and July 27 played 18 holes with Evans and won the undisputed medal honors.

Lehman won the distinction of coming through the upper bracket of the draw, which was much more difficult than the lower bracket, through which Couch won his way. He had the distinction of defeating the defending champion, Donald K. Moe of Portland, Ore., in a 37-hole match and of winning a decisive victory over T. P. Perkins of Fox Hills, N. Y., the former British amateur champion.

Today, therefore, Lehman may be regarded as one who has earned his spurs as an outstanding golfer of the United States. Only a few years ago he was just a college lad trying to keep up in his studies at Purdue University, an engineering school at Lafayette, Ind. After two attempts he finally won the "Big Ten" championship in 1928 against rivals from nine leading middle West institutions of higher learning. And he is the first "Big Ten" champion ever to win a major golf trophy in the United States. Last year he went to the semifinals of the western amateur.

WESTERN GOLF ASSOCIATION CHAMPIONSHIP FINAL

J. E. Lehman, Olympia Fields Country Club, defeated I. L. Couch, Glen View Golf Club, 4 and 2, 36 holes.

ENGLISH WOMEN WIN FROM GERMAN 51—49

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—One world's record, two British records and one German record were broken at Birmingham, Saturday, when England's women track and field athletes defeated those of Germany 51 points to 49 and so reversing the result of the previous encounter between the same sides last year at Dusseldorf where the German representatives triumphed by a margin of 8 points.

The situation in women's athletics seems to be developing much like that in the men's sphere for England's women made some excellent performances on the track, while the Continentals shone in the field events, particularly in those of the throwing variety under which heading may be said to come the shotput which was won by Fraulein Fleischer of Germany with 42ft. 8½in. This is the best ever accomplished in competition by women.

The British made their best showing in the running broad jump where Mrs. M. Cornell was victorious with 19ft. 2½in., and in the discus throw were Miss L. Fawcett finished third for England with 105ft. 11¼in. To win this event Fraulein Fleischer put up a German record of 119ft. 9in. In connection with the same meet a triangular match was decided between teams of the North, South and Midlands in which Miss I. K. Walker established a new British record of 11.3s. for the 100-yard dash. The South supplied the winner in eight of the nine events and was victorious with 49 points against North's 12 and Midland's 10.

WHITE MOUNTAINS TENNIS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CRAWFORD NOTCH, N. H.—Percy L. Kynaston of the Crescent Athletic Club, Brooklyn, N. Y., won the White Mountains and New Hampshire state tennis championship singles here July 26, defeating Anton P. von Bermuth of Montclair, N. J., 6—0, 9—7, 6—0. The doubles title went to Malcolm T. Hill Jr. of Cambridge, Mass., and Henry L. Johnson of Waban, Mass. They defeated W. Merrill Hall of Manchester, N. H., and Valentine Gress, Forest Hills, L. I., 6—1, 6—3. Mr. and Mrs. Hall, Manchester, defeated Mr. and Mrs. Hill of Cambridge, Mass., in mixed doubles at 6—3, 6—4.

MRS. ZECH WINS TITLE

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Mrs. Lillian Zech of the Tam O' Shanter Golf Club won her third golf championship of the season when she defeated Mrs. Rose Marshall of Marquette Park Golf Club, 3 and 1, in the 36-hole final of the women's open Cook County golf tournament. Mrs. Zech previously won the Illinois State parks and the Chicago city parks titles for women. Mrs. Marshall was all even with Mrs. Zech on driving, the only difference showing in second shots, approaches and putts.

NEWTON AND GAVUZZI WIN

MONTREAL, Que. (AP)—Arthur Newton of Rhodesia, S. Af., and Peter Gavuzzi, Southampton, Eng., have won the first international 500-mile relay Marathon. Newton and Gavuzzi completed the long run in total elapsed time of 48h. 4m. July 26, leading their closest competitors, Joie W. Ray, Chicago, and Johnny Salo, Passaic, N. J., by more than 2h. Ray and Salo checked in with a total elapsed time of 50h. 24m. 3s. Third was the team of Edouard Fabre, Montreal, and Ollie Wanttinen, Finland, in 50h. 29m. 55s.

BOY WINS STATE GOLF TITLE

ROCHESTER, Minn. (AP)—A 16-year old boy, Pat Sawyer of Minneapolis, won the Minnesota amateur golf championship July 26, defeating Art Tveraa, Minneapolis, 6 and 4, in the final match. The new champion is the youngest ever to hold the title. He is a junior state champion.

URUGUAY AND ARGENTINA WIN

MONTEVIDEO (AP)—Uruguay gained the final round of the world's soccer football championship tournament July 27 by defeating Jugoslavia, 6 to 1. The United States team was eliminated July 26 by Argentina, 6 goals to 1.

UNITED STATES FENCERS WIN

LONDON (AP) — International fencing matches between the United States and Great Britain terminated July 26 with the visitors victorious by 25 points to 23 in all three weapons.

MRS. PARDUE WINS

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia. (AP)—Mrs. Dorothy Klotz Pardue of Sioux City July 26 won the Iowa women's golf championship, defeating Miss Lucille Robinson, Des Moines, defending champion, 1 up in their final 36-hole match.

Lord Burghley's Hurdling Features English A. A. A. Meet

Takes the 120 and 440-Yard Events at Stamford Bridge Grounds—Only Four of 1929 Champions Retain Titles

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LONDON—Lord Burghley's magnificent win in both the 120-yard and 440-yard hurdles stands out as by far the most arresting individual achievement at this year's championship meeting of the English Amateur Athletic Association, which derived exceptional importance from the fact that the results had great bearing on the selection of the British team for the first Empire Games at Hamilton, Ont., beginning Aug. 16, and therefore on that of the team to represent the British Empire in the relay carnival with the United States at Chicago afterward.

Moreover, it was the "Jubilee Meeting" of the governing body of track and field events competition in England, and it attracted a large number of foreign entrants.

Regret was expressed over the fact that the United States was not entered. Five countries, besides Great Britain, were represented. They were Holland, Sweden, Italy, France and Finland. Great Britain won 11 first places, nine seconds and 16 thirds. Holland, 2½, 3½ and 1; Sweden, 2½, 1½ and 1; Italy, 1, 3 and 1; France, 2, 1 and 0, and Finland, 1, 1 and 0.

Twenty-three championship titles were competed for in the big two-day meet, and the championships were packed with thrills and surprises and the general standard of performances was very high.

Only four of last year's champions retained their titles — Lord Burghley, in the high hurdles; C. W. Hyde, in the seven-mile walk; W. Peters, in the hop, step and jump, his fourth consecutive success, and the Polytechnic Harriers' team in the 440-yard relay. Seven field events, together with two track championships, went overseas.

The times of the races tell their own tale. "Evens" were broken for the 100-yard dash; 50s. was bettered in the quarter-mile; the returns in the half-mile, mile, and four miles were the second best ever registered at the meeting; the two-mile walk was the fastest since 1913, and the winning efforts in the 440-yard hurdles, the 16-pound hammer throw, the hop, step and jump, and the discus throw have also been bettered only once in the 50 years in which the A. A. A. championships proper have been held. It was, indeed, a fitting celebration of a half-century of progress in the administration and practice of British athletics. The summary:

100-yard dash—won by C. Berger, Holland; E. Toetti, Italy, second; S. E. Engelhart, York Harriers, third. Time—9.9s

220-yard dash—won by S. E. Engelhart, York Harriers; C. Berger, Holland, second; J. A. T. Hanlon, Polytechnic Harriers, third. Time—22s.

440-yard dash—won by K. C. Brangwin, South London Harriers; J. A. T. Hanlon, Polytechnic Harriers, second; G. T. Bird, Finchley Harriers, third. Time—49 4-5s.

880-yard run—won by T. Hampson, Achilles A. C.; Seraphin Martin, France, second; Cyril Ellis, Birchfield Harriers, third. Time—1m. 53 1-5s.

One-mile run—won by R. H. Thomas, Royal Air Force A. C.; J. F. Cornes, Oxford University A. C., second; L. Beccali, Italy, third. Time—4m. 15 1-5s.

Four-mile run—won by L. Virtanen, Finland; B. C. V. Oddie, South London Harriers, second; J. F. Wood, Heriots Former Pupils A. C., Scotland, third. Time—19m. 36 1-5s.

Marathon Run—Won by D. M. Wright, Mayhill Harriers; M. B. Marrtelin, Finland, second; Samuel Ferris, Royal Air Force A. C., third. Time—2h. 38m. 29⅘s.

440-Yard Relay—Won by Polytechnic Harriers; Surrey Athletic Club, second; Haarlem Club, Holland, third. Time—43⅗s.

Two-Mile Walk—Won by C. W. Hyde, Enfield A. C.; A. A. Cooper, Woodford Green A. C., second; G. T. Galloway, Queens Park Harriers, third. Time—13m. 56⅖s.

Seven-Mile Walk—Won by C. W. Hyde, Enfield A. C.; A. E. Plumb, North London Harriers, second; T. W. Green, Belgrave Harriers, third. Time—53m. 32⅗s.

120-Yard Hurdles—Won by Lord David Burghley, Achilles A. C.; F. R. Gaby, Polytechnic Harriers, second; F. A. Foley, Army A. C., third. Time—15⅕s.

440-Yard Hurdles—Won by Lord David Burghley, Achilles A. C.; L. Facelli, Italy, second; D. M. L. Neame, Royal Navy and Royal Marines A. C., third. Time—53⅘s.

Two-Mile Steeplechase—Won by G. W. Bailey, Salford Harriers; J. E. Webster, Birchfield Harriers, second; E. H. Oliver, Reading A. C., third. Time—10m. 55⅖s.

Running Broad Jump—Won by O. Hallberg, Sweden, 24ft. 2in.; M. De Boer, Holland, second, 23ft. 11½in.; W. Peters, Holland, third, 23ft. 2½in.

Running High Jump—Won by C. E. S. Gordon, Oxford University A. C., 6ft. 1in.; E. S. Bradbrooke, Achilles A. C., and G. Turner, Earlstown Viaduct A. C., tied for second, 6ft.

Pole Vault—H. Lindblad, Sweden, and A. Van der Zee, Holland, tied for first, 12ft. 3in.; B. B. Smith, Achilles A. C., England, third, 12ft.

Hop, Step and Jump—Won by W. Peters, Holland, 49ft. 6¾in.; S. Van Musscher, Holland, 48ft. 11½in., second; A. J. Gray, Sweden, third, 44ft. 11½in.

16-Pound Shotput—Won by J. Noel, France, 45ft. 2in.; R. L. Howland, Achilles A. C., second, 44ft. 5in.; K. H. Pridie, Bristol University A. C., third, 43ft.

16-Pound Hammerthrow—Won by O. Skold, Sweden, 167ft. 9in.; A. Poggioli, Italy, second, 154ft. 8½in.; M. C. Nokes, Achilles A. C., third, 149ft. 8in.

Discus Throw—Won by J. Noel, France, 146ft. 6in.; A. Karlsson, Sweden, second, 142ft. 2½in.; K. Askildt, Norway, third, 136ft. 2¾in.

Javelin Throw—Won by G. Palmiera, Italy, 202ft. 1in.; G. Granli, Norway, second, 193ft. 9½in.; E. R. Turner, Luton United Harriers, third, 186ft. 8in.

Tug of War (1400 pounds team limit)—Won by Royal Marines, Portsmouth; Luton Police A. C., runnerup.

Tug of War (catch weights)—Won by Luton Police A. C.; Chelsea Police A. C., runnerup.

Vital Test Ahead of Brooklyn Club

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Brooklyn	57	37	.606
Chicago	56	40	.583
New York	51	44	.537
St. Louis	48	46	.511
Pittsburgh	45	49	.479
Boston	44	50	.468
Cincinnati	43	50	.462
Philadelphia	31	59	.344

RESULTS JULY 26

St. Louis 5 Boston 4.
Boston 6, St. Louis 5.
Brooklyn 8, Cincinnati 5.
Chicago 16, Philadelphia 2.
New York 10, Pittsburgh 4.

RESULTS JULY 27

St. Louis 2, Boston 0.
St. Louis 6, Boston 1.
Brooklyn 10, Philadelphia 6.
Brooklyn 9, Philadelphia 6.
Cincinnati 6, Chicago 5.
Pittsburgh 10, New York 8.
Pittsburgh 8, New York 4.

This week starts what should be the vital test of the Brooklyn Robins Whether they are the formidable contenders they seem to be or not should be proven during the next three weeks. That the Chicago Cubs are very apt to successfully retain their National League title was indicated by the fact that they are now only two games behind the Robins for first place after a strenuous road trip.

Manager Robinson will take his Brooklyn Club on the road this week, and after invading the eastern parks they will go to those of the western clubs. If his players stand up as well as the Cubs did, then the race for first place will be a mighty interesting one, but if they fall down badly, the Cubs, at home, should do much toward settling the question definitely.

Those powerful Cubs return to Chicago after three weeks of traveling and playing in the other fellow's park, and where few teams are able to hold their own on road trips, the Cubs played .500 baseball, winning 13 and losing 13. It is true that when the Chicago team took to the road it was heading the standing by a game and a half, but with the Robins playing at home during that trip the Cubs are now trailing in second place by only two games.

The New York Giants, in third place, probably lost a great opportunity to overhaul the Cubs and get into the race for the lead while the Cubs were touring and the Giants were at home, but they were unable to impress much and now must take to the road at the same time Brooklyn does, with the Wrigley representatives driving onward in their home grounds. The Giants have not only lost their immediate chance of approaching the leaders, but they must keep an eye on the St. Louis Cardinals.

During most of the season the Cardinals have not offered much that looked like the teams of two and three years ago, but there is power in the present club and not unlikely to show itself in the way of a winning streak soon. The Cardinals have kept close to the Giants recently and were on the road in doing it. Now they return home and might bring about a change in the standing with the Giants by offering something in the way of good baseball.

The second division teams continue to have a merry scramble and every few days there is a change of some sort. Pittsburgh, Boston and Cincinnati stand fifth, sixth and seventh, but it would take only a matter of a few wins for Boston or Cincinnati to displace the Pirates. As a matter of fact, it is not too late for any one of these three to stage a spectacular sprint and climb right up to the top. One is not looking for such to happen, but it is not out of the question. The hard-hitting Phillies have dropped beyond consideration as far as the championship race is concerned and yet they lead the league in hitting. All admit that with pitching and better defensive work in the field, that same club would be giving all a real battle.

SQUIRES WINS TWO TITLES

William Squires of the Boston Swimming Association defended his 880-yard freestyle New England A. A. A. U. championship title at Ell Pond, Melrose, July 26, and won the one-mile championship at Medford, July 27. John Osipowich of the Worcester Boys' Club was second in each event. He won the 880 in 12m. 12s. and the one mile in 25m. 17⅖s. Joan McSheehy, Whitin Community Association, won the 880-yard freestyle championship for women July 26 at Ell Pond in 13m. 48s., equaling the record. She used a backstroke over the entire distance. Carrigan Noel, Worcester, B. C., won the 440-yard breaststroke championship at Medford, in 7m. 12⅖s., a new record for the event.

LAUFER WINS CENTRAL TITLE

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Walter Laufer, of the Lake Shore Athletic Club, United States indoor all-around swimming champion, won the 100-yard freestyle title of the Central A. A. U. for senior men in 1m. 23.6s., in a meet here July 27. Emma Shemaitis of the Illinois Women's A. C. won the women's senior C. A. A. U. 100-yard freestyle title in 1m. 29.4s.

ONWENTSIA POLOISTS WIN

FORT SNELLING, Minn. (AP)—Onwentsia Club of Chicago, July 27, won the northwest polo championship by defeating the Fort Snelling Blacks, 13 to 8, in the finals of the annual tournament here.

United States Army Four Wins at Polo

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RUMSON, N. J.—Once more the United States Army team, with two of its former players still in the lineup, has ridden through to victory in the United States junior polo championship, after the lapse of a year since its last victory. Encountering the Whippany River team, which had scored unexpectedly well in the earlier rounds, at the Rumson Country Club July 26, the officers swept through to victory with ease, by a score of 17 to 7, making at least one goal in every chukker but the last, when the result was not in doubt.

Lieut. McDowell Jones of the United States Military Academy team of a couple of years ago, who was also prominent in the Optimist trio, winners of the indoor championship last winter, was the outstanding scorer for the winners,

UNITED STATES JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIP —Final Round

U. S. ARMY	WHIPPANY RIVER
No. 1—Lieut. McD. Jones	Regan McKinney
No. 2—Capt. C. A. Wilkinson	C. R. Harrison
No. 3—Capt. P. P. Rodes	Dr. J. D. Richards
Back—Lieut. H. W. Kiefer	William Post 2d

Score—Army 17, Whippany 7. Goals—Jones 6, Wilkinson 6, Rodes 4, Kiefer for Army; Harrison 4, McKinney, Richards, Post for Whippany. Umpires—Capt. Wesley J. White and Edwin Stewart 3d. Time—Eight 7½m. chukkers.

THOMAS TO SUCCEED WADE

UNIVERSITY, Ala. (AP)—Frank W. Thomas, associate coach of the University of Georgia, has been named to succeed Wallace Wade as head football coach of the University of Alabama and will take charge next January, the university athletic commission announced July 26. The contract with Thomas, the committee said, carries a three-year clause.

HAKOAHS LOSE AND TIE

SANTE FE, Argentina (AP)—The Hakoah All Stars of New York were defeated by the Club Union soccer team here July 27, 2 to 1. The Hakoah All Stars played to a 1-1 tie with the Newells Old Boys Club at Rosario July 26.

MISS PAGE WINS TITLE

WISCONSIN RAPIDS, Wis. (AP)—Miss Dorothy Page, Madison, July 26 regained the Wisconsin women's golf championship, defeating Miss Jane Cannon, Milwaukee, defending champion, 2 and 1, in the final. Miss Page was the titleholder in 1927.

ENGLAND IS 24 RUNS BEHIND

Australia's First Innings Score Totals 345 in Fourth Test

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MANCHESTER, Eng. — Twenty-four runs behind Australia's score and with five wickets still to fall in the first innings, England, on the morning of July 28, was in a position of having to fight hard to escape defeat in the fourth test cricket match here, upon which the immediate ownership of the mythical "Ashes," symbolizing cricket supremacy, depends. All this despite the fact that at the conclusion of the first day's play July 25 the Englishmen were definitely on top when seven Australian wickets had fallen for 275, and the great little Donald G. Bradman, Australia's main batting force, was safely back in the pavilion; and what England needed to do July 26 was to account for the remaining invaders at a reasonably small cost of runs and then bat steadily for a first innings lead which, with two days left for play, might well have paved the way to victory. But unfortunately, from the English viewpoint, England did neither of these things on the second day of the encounter and, instead of polishing off the tourists in the first innings quickly, the home team was kept in the field, while the Australians added 70 runs in an hour and a half and then after a very promising start England lost five valuable batsmen for a comparatively small total of 221.

There is still a high possibility obviously that the motherland will pass Australia's first innings score of 345, but the fact remains the great opportunity of establishing a winning position has been lost and the time factor points to a drawn game as the almost inevitable result unless one side or the other collapses emphatically.

In the event that the game provides no definite result the destination of honors in the present test match series will hinge upon the final game at the Oval in London, which will be played to a finish, even if it lasts four weeks.

C. V. Grimmett, Australian "Googly Bowler," who has often made the pick of England's bad men look puzzled, came out strongly in the rôle of batsman on the morning of July 26, when he and A. G. Fairfax were confined almost entirely to defense until just before the partnership was dissolved, but Grimmett, once his eye was set, went out for the bowling in capital fashion and improved by 12 runs upon his personal record for test matches of 38 not out in the fifth game of the 1928-29 series "down under."

One of the reasons why the Australian's "Tail" was able to wag so vigorously was that I. A. R. Peebles, spin bowler, who had greatly perplexed the star batsmen on the previous day, was put on at the opposite end to the one where he had operated Friday, and precious runs had been scored in equally precious minutes before the error was rectified and Peebles was transferred to the opposite wicket. Almost immediately this change was made the batsmen were in difficulties, and with the score at 330 Grimmett hit the ball from Peebles into the hands of Herbert Sutcliffe. Grimmett made 50—one more run than Fairfax, whose innings terminated when he put his leg in front of a straight ball from T. W. Goddard. His innings was distinctly on the tedious side as a spectacle, but of the greatest value to his side.

The remaining Australians, P. M. Hornibrook and Timothy Wall, contributed three and one not out, respectively, and the extras totaled 33.

England's innings which were opened as usual by J. B. Hobbs, Surrey, and Sutcliffe, Yorkshire, who for the eleventh time in the history of the Anglo-Australian test matches saw 100 put on the board before they were separated. The century went up after 100 minutes of play and at this point Sutcliffe's share was 69. At 108 Hobbs reached out wide to the ball on the off side and instead of steering it through the slips, directed it into Wicket Keeper W. A. Oldfield's gloves. Hobbs had then hit 31. Hobbs's departure was followed by that of Sutcliffe who fell into a trap the Australians have laid for him more than once before and hit a "long hop" from Wall to Donald Bradman standing almost on the bundary line. For a moment there seemed a chance that the ball would fall over the fieldsman's head, but Bradman, who is almost as magnificent a fieldsman as he is batsman, succeeded in reaching it and effected a catch before falling backward among the spectators. Sutcliffe had made 74 in one of the greatest innings in his distinguished career.

Wall's third bowling success came four runs later when W. R. Hammond, Gloucestershire, who cannot seem to get going in his best style this season, pulled the ball onto his stumps. Then came the delightful mixed blend of cricket in the partnership between K. S. Duleepsinhji, Sussex, and Maurice Leyland, Yorkshire. The Indian drew loud applause from the 33,000 spectators by many dazzling strokes from his limitless repertoire and Leyland acted as a perfect foil to him.

"Duleep" was caught by Hornibrook off S. J. McCabe for 54 and England's captain, A. P. F. Chapman, Kent, who followed him was caught by Grimmett off Hornibrook for one, but Leyland continued grimly on his way and when stumps were drawn had 35 not out to his credit. With him was M. W. Tate, Sussex (one not out) and still to bat were Peebles, Middlesex; George Duckworth, Lancashire, M. S. Nichols, Sussex; T. W. Goddard, Gloucestershire. One hundred and twenty-four runs must come from them for England to equal Australia's opening score and a good many more will be required it is thought if the Motherland is to commence the final day's play July 29 with serious prospects of victory.

THISBE TO DEFEND CUP

ROCHESTER, N. Y. (AP)—Thisbe, eight-meter sloop designed by Clinton Crane, has been selected by the Rochester Yacht Club as American defender of the Canada Cup. William P. Barrows, the owner, has been named as skipper for the series to be sailed here starting Aug. 11 with the Royal Canadian Yacht Club, Toronto, as challengers.

Athletics Going Too Fast for Others

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Philadelphia	66	33	.667
Washington	59	38	.608
New York	55	42	.567
Cleveland	50	49	.505
Detroit	47	53	.470
Chicago	39	56	.411
St. Louis	40	58	.408
Boston	35	62	.361

RESULTS JULY 26

St. Louis 6, Boston 3.
Philadelphia 10, Cleveland 9.
Chicago 4, Washington 1.
Detroit 12, New York 8.

RESULTS JULY 27

St. Louis 10, Boston 9.
St. Louis 9, Boston 6.
Cleveland 7, Philadelphia 4.
Washington 10, Chicago 1.
Detroit 7, New York 3.

ORIENT REMAINS UNCHANGED IN OLD KHYMER KINGDOM

(Continued from Page 1)

name of a ruined city near Bangkok, the Siamese capital before being captured and sacked by the Burmese early in the Christian era, was sovereign of all of this part of the world in the days before the Khymer civilization. Rama, his son, reputed founder of the present Siamese dynasty, was exiled and attacked by the giant king of Ceylon, Ravana—a story which would seem to indicate a considerable inclination toward long pilgrimages even in the earliest times. Sugriva, the king of the apes, comes to Rama's aid and the ape army helps to overthrow the giant from Ceylon, after which Rama is placed upon the throne at Ayudhya to found the dynasty which flourished even before the Khymers.

All this is graphically outlined in vividly colored pictures upon the walls of one of the royal structures at Phnom Penh, the struggle between the apes and their human allies on one side, and the giants on the other being portrayed with startling realism.

Here, then, is a very slight suggestion of the unusual character of the Cambodian capital, its strange sights and its unaltered Oriental atmosphere. But Phnom Penh, of course, is but a trifle compared to the real objective of the tourist's visit to Cambodia—the unbelievable Angkor. These stupendous monuments, some of them so amazingly preserved as scarce properly to be termed "ruins," cover so vast an area as to indicate clearly that Angkor, capital of the Khymer kingdom, was one of the largest and most prosperous cities of antiquity, East or West. Yet it lay far apart from the world in the days of its glory, and all that remains of it lies considerably apart from the world today.

French Develop Road

It is more than 200 miles from Phnom Penh and only within three or four years has there been anything more of a road than a cart-path to it. Centuries ago a great way called the Mandarin Road led from the Chinese frontier in southern Yunnan down through Hanoi and thence to Saigon, then to Phnom Penh, on to Angkor and into Siam. Until recently most of that road had become little better than a trail, passable only by animals or on foot.

The French, however, in their development of their Asiastic colonies, have embarked upon a comprehensive program of highway construction, and it is the intent to complete the Mandarin Road. As a matter of fact, much of this has already been done, and from Saigon now there is a hard road, partially metaled and under constant improvement, all the way to Angkor. Passable at certain seasons is a road on to the Siamese border where a train may be utilized for Bangkok, but this portion of the ancient way is not yet modernized.

From Phnom Penh one can take the mail motorbus three times a week to Angkor. It is fairly comfortable and the charge is but 12 piastres, about $5 in American currency, for a journey of 200 miles. The service is under a Government subsidy. The trip requires about 10 hours, one or two of which are spent at a curious little town called Kompong Thom, where the Government has built a bungalow providing good food and comfortable lodging.

The entire journey has much of interest. Many miles are through the rice fields, for a great part of the wealth of Cambodia, as of all Indo-China, lies in its enormous production of rice. But many native villages are passed, sometimes with a few minutes' tarry, stretches of jungle are entered when monkeys often dash across the road in front of the car, primitive ferries cross rivers where yet bridges have not been placed, agricultural labors of the natives with such primitive appliances as their early ancestors used may be noted everywhere, and many an interesting contact is certain to be made.

New Hotel Now Under Way

Before coming to Angkor itself, a little village, prettily situated beside a tiny stream with waterwheels for irrigation purposes along its banks, called Siem Reap is reached. Here one of the French hotel companies is building a great structure to supplement the smaller one at the ruins themselves, for it is anticipated that ever-increasing throngs of tourists will now visit Angkor.

The present hotel, a bungalow type of building covering a considerable area, is directly opposite the entrance to the great Angkor Vat, climactic achievement of Khymer culture. It is amazingly comfortable when one considers its out-of-the-way location, having modern appurtenances of every sort, and excellent fare, though every article must be brought all the way from Phnom Penh, or even from Saigon.

And so the tourist to the far-famed wonders of a few years ago would be astonished today to mark the comfort in which it is possible to go to Angkor and to tarry there.

No less energetic is the labor upon which the Colonial Government has embarked in excavating the ruins and in clearing away the fast-growing jungle. About the main temple everything is clear, even the waters of the immense moat surrounding the far-reaching walls just as they did centuries ago.

Amazingly little restoration work was found necessary here, so wonderful was the skill with which the stupendous structure was built. Only here and there has a support been found essential to the maintenance of doorway or cornice. Though no particle of cement was used by the builders nor metal of any sort, so far as is now apparent, few of the great stones are out of place, and wonderful art of design and consummate architectural understanding are everywhere apparent.

Exquisite by Moonlight

In some of the smaller temples within the great "Vat" itself there reveals itself, even after the centuries that have passed, a sheer beauty of both conception and execution that makes a deep impress upon the visitor who regards it for the first time, especially if he is fortunate enough to be at Angkor at the time of the waxing moon. By moonlight Angkor Vat is the fulfillment of a dream, such a vision—beautiful, mysterious, majestic — as nothing in all the world can parallel.

Farther on, in what but yesterday was the dense jungle, are being uncovered more and more of the remains of Angkor Thom, the "Royal City." This, a city within a city, had five stately entrances, each crowned by a four-faced statue of Brahma, each entrance more than 70 feet high. Just within was the Temple of Bayon, attributed by archæologists to the ninth century, having three vast terraces and 51 towers like to those at the city entrances.

More than 11,000 figures of animals and persons adorn its magnificent galleries, all in perfectly sculptured bas-relief, many once decorated in solid gold. Yet grand as was the Bayon, it was but a trifle compared with the Angkor Vat, built four centuries later by a race which had in the meantime progressed immeasurably in power, wealth and culture. Near the Bayon the Royal City contained the palace of the King, now completely excavated, the Baphuon, Phimeanakas, Prah-Palilai, Prah-Pithu, and others, all state or religious structures.

Not far away are the remains, too, of what appear to have been the palaces of the rich and powerful of the kingdom. At this time the Khymer civilization was a Hindu civilization, but later, probably under the pressure of increasing immigration from the North, the religion became that of Buddha, and the remains are even today the goal of many a Buddhist pilgrimage. Within the Angkor Vat inclosure, indeed, there is a sort of Buddhist monastery and many young yellow-robed monks are always to be seen about the ruins themselves, the vast extent of which is to some degree appreciated when it is recalled that the surrounding wall is more than two and a half miles long.

French Take Over Country

It is only within recent years that the section of Cambodia which contains Angkor has passed from Siamese to French possession. The clash between Siamese and French interests which resulted in the blockade of Bangkok will be recalled, Siam having thus been forced to part with some of the most valuable of her territory.

However, it was only thereafter that anything of consequence was done to clear away the jungle from any part of Angkor. That work was begun in 1907 and has continued ever since, until today more than 600 monuments, all bearing witness to the power and culture of the race which existed here for 1000 years, from early in the Christian era to the fifteenth century, have been uncovered.

Some of them have hardly an equal in history or in the world, executed and adorned as they are with the highest architectural understanding, perfect sense of decoration and the most cultivated artistic taste. The decorative motive is usual Brahmin mythology, imaginative and colorful.

Through what was once the mighty capital and is now largely the jungle hard roads have been built, one making a nine-mile radius, the other 18. These roads comprehend most of the ruins and monuments thus far uncovered, including, wholly outside Angkor Thom itself, the Giants' Causeway, the Prasat-Takeo, Sikh-Srang, Prasat- Bat-Chun, Prah-Khan, Neak-Pean, Prasat-Mebon, and so on, most of them monuments of a religious nature, and temples.

In and around these have been found from time to time small art objects, stone, bronze, sometimes even gold, all made with the most consummate artistic skill and quite on a par with articles of the sort found in Pompeii and Herculaneum. Most of these objects are to be seen in the extensive and elaborate Albert Sarraut Museum, near the Royal Palace in Phnom Penh.

Where Laps the Soft Cambodian Tide

At Top—Port of Ream on Coast of Cambodia.
Bottom—Famous Silver Pagoda at Phnom Penh.

UNEMPLOYED MEN NOT WANTED IN CANADA

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VICTORIA, B. C.—Vigorous measures to prevent unemployed men from the United States entering Canada have been taken by Ian Mackenzie of Vancouver, newly appointed Canadian minister of immigration. Informed that a movement of this kind across the border is under way, Mr. Mackenzie instructed officials of his department to seek the coöperation of the Customs Department and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police to keep a sharp lookout for jobless men entering Canada.

"In view of the steps that will be taken in the near future to cope with unemployment in our Canadian cities, particularly in the West, we wish to insure that the assistance rendered shall be to our own people only," Mr. Mackenzie stated.

Co-operatives Gain 4,000,000 Members

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GENEVA—The turnover of the coöperative organizations of the world exceeds $10,000,000 annually, according to the labor directory of the International Labor Office. There are altogether 728 national or international coöperative societies, working in 48 countries, and 33 coöperative banks passed a sum of no less than $50,000,000 through their books in 1928, while 90,000 credit coöperative societies grouped into 74 organizations distributed more than $18,500,000 in the same year.

The total membership of the 237 organizations mentioned in the directory exceeded 39,500,000 at the end of 1928, an increase of 4,000,000 in three years. The coöperative societies of the U. S. S. R. are not included in these figures; according to the Soviet official returns, there were 35,000,0000 members of coöperative societies in Russia in 1928. Apart from Russia, there are 74,500,000 members of coöperative societies in the world, which is a good indication of the growing importance of the coöperative movement.

ENGLAND NEEDS A ROCKEFELLER, PLEADS PRINCE

British Heir Apparent Urges Requirements of Students' Union

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—A plea for a "British prototype of Mr. Rockefeller" to come forward and help the National Union of Students was voiced by the Prince of Wales in sponsoring an appeal for £30,000 with which to put the many useful activities of this organization on a sound financial basis.

The Prince emphasized the importance of language in the equipment of those who were about to start earning their living. The problems which face most students who wanted to go abroad, he said, were firstly how to find the necessary funds and secondly how to find a suitable place in which to stay. It was the task of the hospitality branch of the National Union of Students through its affiliations in three British dominions and 37 other countries to help solve the second difficulty. This, the Prince said, was one of the reasons for the appeal for funds.

Another reason, he continued, was the need of a permanent headquarters for the growing work of the organization. With the sum of £30,000 in its pocket, the National Union of Students would be able to purchase the freehold of its present home at 3 Endsleigh Street, provide for its annual upkeep, meet immediate requirements in furniture and equipment and still have £5000 to form the nucleus of a hospitality fund.

Large numbers of foreign students visit England every year under the auspices of the National Union of Students, the Prince said. "Today, for instance, there is a group of students from Canada in Oxford; a party of American students are in Stratford-on-Avon; and students from Latvia are in London. These students want and deserve something more than they can obtain from the ordinary sight-seeing tour. From the national union those who come on special study tours get a carefully planned program of visits to factories, docks, schools or whatever may be their object of study; they are received here by people who know their subject, and they are welcomed and accompanied by contemporary British students."

In addition, "every winter a large group of South African students is sent to us by the National Union of South African Students, and during the summer months from May till September there is rarely a day on which a party of students from one country or another is not in England under the supervision of the hospitality department."

The methods employed in arranging these visits were described to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor by an official of the National Union of Students. Thus the party of Latvians to whom the Prince referred consisted of 124 students from the Institute of English in Riga who spent 10 days in London. They were lodged in three hotels, divided up into parties of a dozen or so, each with a student guide and taken round to all the interesting sights of London. They also visited Windsor, Eton and a few other well-known spots.

Among other groups entertained this summer are three parties from the United States of America, numbering about 60 all told, 11 Canadians, 15 Hungarians. Fifty Italians, 100 Austrians, as well as some Germans and Poles are expected in August. Most of these groups include students of both sexes, but in some cases the girls have been enterprising enough to make up special parties of their own.

Plans Prepared for Danube Bridge

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BELGRADE, Jugoslavia—The idea of building a bridge over the Danube between Jugoslavia and Rumania existed before the great war and in 1914, with that purpose in view, a special convention was drawn up between Serbia and Rumania.

The war hindered the realization of the scheme, however, and not till this year did the Jugoslav and Rumanian Governments appoint special commissions which have submitted proposals.

The bridge will be built over the river at Brza Palanka and will be a kilometer long—the width of the river there. The work, together with the iron construction and mounting will cost about 300,000,000 dinars (56.60 dinars to the dollar).

The Jugoslav and Rumanian Governments have decided to construct first class railway lines, where such do not exist, on either side of the bridge.

Cambridge-Oxford Women Dons Decry Casual Use of Surnames Among Girls

Film Feminists Beyond Cloistered Walls Declare Such Ban Climax of Foolishness; Comradely Manner of Speech Measure of Freedom Not to Be Relinquished

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Another of those things which, so far as women are concerned, might be described as the better outcome of the World War, seems to be in danger of dislodgment.

During the war women learned to cut their hair to a becoming "bobbishness" and to discard their trailing skirts, but both these satisfactory curtailments, by some vagary of those mysterious forces which regulate the rotation of fashion, are being threatened with extinction.

Now affairs are apparently to be carried further. Not content with the reinstatement of dust-collecting, time-stealing devices with which to hamper the efficiency of the post-war woman, fashion is finding fault with the habit—adopted by women without thought during the days of war—of calling the casual acquaintance by her surname.

It was an excellent habit, dispensing in one easy stroke with the prim reminiscences of the "Miss" of the retail store, and the awkward intimacy of the Christian name before the stage of Christian names had properly been reached. But it is to be abandoned.

Oxford and Cambridge are quite stirred about it, and women dons and students are engaged in a controversy which probably would never have arisen had not thought, unsettled on the hair and skirt questions, been open to further disturbances.

But outside Oxford and Cambridge the firmer feminists are making a stand. In the war of the skirt there may be, they admit, an element of reason in the fact that something has to be done to save the dressmaker and the manufacturer of material from going out of business; even in the case of hair there is a certain amount to be said on behalf of trade—but when it comes to names, then matters have reached the climax of foolishness.

Women, they say, no longer classed with those persons who, unfit for citizenship, must have the conditions of their existences dictated to them, have won their short hair, their comfortable skirts and their comradely manner of speech in correspondence with their other measures of freedom, and they will not lightly consent to a retrograde step.

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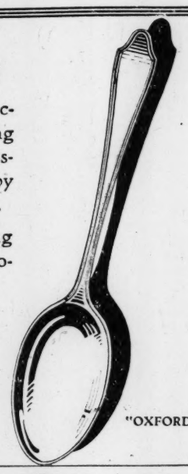

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Adventures of a Little Californian Donkey

By JOSEPHINE D. FRYER

Chapter V

EARLY the following morning, I was awakened by the cheerful call of a meadow lark. I liked its sweet, simple notes, the fresh morning air and the brightness of the summer sun. I was happy. But when the far-away wail of the coyotes, who were calling to each other from hill to hill across the canyon, reached me, it reminded me of the dangerous "longhorns." I was then no longer happy, for fear had frightened away all my happy thoughts.

I looked toward the window. Tippo was already awake. Yes, there he was at the window smiling at me, his pink tongue hanging out of his black mouth like a beautiful rose petal.

"Hee-haw-hee-haw!" I greeted him.

"Bow, wow, wow, Jackrawbeet! Did you sleep well last night?" asked he yawning, then licking his chops.

"Oh, yes, very well, considering the mysterious problems I had on my mind. I'm afraid you will starve, locked up in that cabin all day," I answered, feeling sorry for Tippo. We often worry needlessly as Tippo's answer proved.

"I starve! Pooh! You forget that Ole Pete loves me. I have had my breakfast already. I have eaten three of the pancakes he left for me. I've lapped up almost half a pan of fresh milk, and look at this." He disappeared suddenly from the window only to reappear with a large ham bone in his mouth. "Yes, Ole Pete had given him a big ham bone to enjoy. Fortunately a donkey envies no dog his ham bone.

Introducing the Brown Mule

So after saying a cheerful, "Hee-haw, Tippo, see you later," I switched my tail and trotted off. Over the rustic bridge I went to look down the road. Nothing was in sight but a little squirrel eating an acorn. I was wishing my mother had not gone to Zerver's ranch when I saw the brown mule in the pasture across the road, scratching himself on a broken limb.

"Hee-haw-hee-haw!" I called. "Do you know what kind of a monster a Texas longhorn is?"

"Hee-ee-haw-aw-aw!" answered the brown mule showing his teeth as he scratched himself. "Of course I do. Take care one of them doesn't eat you up like a carrot-top. Hee, hee! Haw-haw!" Sure enough, he was laughing at my frightened looks. I turned away and went to the hayfield for my breakfast as there was plenty of green grass growing in the stubble.

The long morning shadows had shrunk almost to nothing at noon and now they were beginning to lengthen again. When the days had grown warm and balmy, Ole Pete had placed his large wooden table under the tall redwood trees in front of his cabin. He ate his meals out there in the shade. He also entertained all his guests there. He said it was his business office. He used rocks for paperweights and a turkey feather for a pen. I liked his open-air office because it was near the rustic bridge and I could see the road from there, so I went there now to rest.

While there, I heard far, far away, in the distance, the rumble of a wagon—or, was it the dreaded longhorns coming? Bravely I remained there and listened. No, the rumble was not coming in the direction that Ole Pete and his horsemen had taken. It was coming from town way. I ran to the fence and looked. I could see only a big cloud of dust and hear the creak of many wheels scraping on the brakes as they approached. I hid in the willows.

Campers

The first to appear was a black top buggy with red, rubber-tired bicycle wheels. Two black, glossy horses were hitched to it. Well, imagine my surprise! Seated in it were the Pink Lady and the Professor! And just behind them was a big express wagon full of hay and people. Then behind the wagon came a beautiful surrey with a canopy top. A long tan fringe waved gracefully all around the tan top. Following behind the surrey was a red-headed, freckled boy on horseback.

"Captain Larry," said Daddy, who was the driver of the fringed-top surrey, "blow your bugle; then go in and tell Ole Pete that we have arrived and are going right on to the camp."

"Toot - teet - toot - tee - too—o-o-t." Loud and long and gayly rang the tingling notes on the summer stillness.

"Bow, wow, wow!" answered Tippo from the cabin. Captain Larry opened the gate, trotted across the rustic bridge, and dismounting, rapped on the cabin door. Tippo barked louder and longer and more ferociously than I had ever heard him bark before.

"No one home but the dog, Daddy," called Captain Larry.

"All right, son, come on then. We'll come back later on. Drive on fellows," he called to the drivers ahead. With a clatter of hoofs, on moved the procession. I had been in hopes that Captain Larry was a careless boy and that he would leave the gate open. But no, he had closed it behind him. I could not get out, so I watched them until they were out of sight. Then I ran to Tippo.

"Were those the longhorns making all that noise?" asked Tippo.

"NO! It was the Professor and the Pink Lady—er—no, I mean—er—Captain Larry and all the wagons and—"

"Oh dear, oh dear," whined Tippo jumping off the chair and climbing on again. "I want to get out and see where they went to."

"Yes, and have a longhorn hook you."

"I'm not afraid of a longhorn nor—"

At Last

"Listen! Hee-haw-hee-haw!" I ran to the bridge. Down the road taken by Ole Pete and his companions, I could see a big cloud of dust rising and approaching. I ran back to Tippo. I told him I thought Ole Pete was coming and rushed back almost out of breath.

Yes, I could hear a cowbell and the low moo-oo-o of cows in the distance. Faintly at first, then more distinctly, I could hear the thud of horses' feet and the creak of old wagon wheels. Now I could hear the harsh shouts of men and the crack of whips. Louder and louder came the noises. Nearer and nearer they were coming! I was excited! Yes, that was Coyote Joe coming at full speed and raising dust like a whirlwind; I did not stop to see any more. I galloped to the cabin very fast. Tippo, seeing me run, began to bark, "Bow, wow, wow!"

"Hee—haw, hee—haw!" I shouted, all out of breath. "They are coming, Tip-p-oo, they are coming! Coming in a big cloud of dust! Hurrah! It won't be long now! We'll see those longhorns soon!"

I was so joyous that I could no longer be afraid!

[To Be Continued]

Mrs. Nanny Goat Surprises Solomon

Founded on Fact

"A BEAUTIFUL day," remarked Mrs. Nanny Goat, "but there's something missing. If I knew what it was I'd tell myself."

Then she turned back to the grassy plot, and went on with her breakfast.

Only a few minutes afterward, a blackbird lighted on a near-by tree, and began to warble a spring song.

"That's it," Mrs. Nanny Goat exclaimed suddenly—"I mean what was missing."

She listened politely till the song was over, and then said to the blackbird, "Thank you most muchly."

"So glad you liked it," he answered, bobbing his tail, "I made it up myself."

Mr. Bobtail Blackbird

Looking around, he added, "This seems a delightful spot. Would you mind if I stayed and sang here all the time?"

"Please, please do," exclaimed Mrs. Nanny Goat. "It's simply delightful feeding to music!"

So after that Mr. Bobtail Blackbird sang and sang in that tree, and Mrs. Nanny Goat listened and listened from her grass plot. And sometimes she was so interested in the music that she quite forgot to eat, and had to make up later by gobbling hard.

Then one morning Mrs. Nanny Goat finished her breakfast, and there was no sign of Mr. Bobtail Blackbird.

"Oh, well, I specks he's busy composing, or something like that," she thought. "He'll be here by dinner time."

But dinner time came, and still no blackbird, and then tea time and supper time, till at last Mrs. Nanny Goat had to go to bed without having seen her friend once during the day. So she was very sad.

When several other days danced away without bringing him, she felt 'stremely puzzled.

"He's much too polite to leave without saying good-by, and I'll call next time I'm passing," Mrs. Nanny Goat told herself. "Something must have happened." And she wondered what it was.

Solomon Kat

Several weeks later she found out. One morning at breakfast time, Mr. Bobtail Blackbird flew along, and perched close to her.

"Morning," he chirped politely.

"Morning," Mrs. Nanny Goat bleated back, and hurriedly swallowed some grass. "Wherever have you been?"

"I've changed my singing place," he said, and then got all fluttery suddenly. "The truth is—I don't consider it quite safe here."

"But why not?" asked Mrs. Nanny Goat in surprise.

"Well, there's an animal that plays pouncey games with itself close by, and the other day it nearly pounced on me. It's small and black."

Mrs. Nanny Goat waggled her beard, and thought hard. Then she gave a bleaty laugh.

"Why, you must mean Solomon, Mrs. Topsy Kat's youngest child. But he's only a kitten kat, and wouldn't hurt anyone."

"All the same, I don't care to risk a pounce of his paws," answered Mr. Bobtail Blackbird, "and when I'm singing I forget to watch for anything like that."

Mrs. Nanny Goat tried to persuade him to come back, and sing there again. And at last he decided to do so, when she promised to see that nothing jumped on him unexpectedly.

For a few days, everything was perfectly all right. But one afternoon Mr. Bobtail Blackbird was singing a special summery song, and Mrs. Nanny Goat was listening so intently that she quite forgot to watch for pouncing kittens.

At that very instant, along crept Solomon Kat, saw Mr. Bobtail Blackbird, heard his beautiful song, and decided to catch it.

But, just as he had crouched down, and given his usual wiggle-waggle-before-jumping, there was a rush through the air, and something with sharp horns landed on top of him.

Mrs. Nanny Goat had looked up in the nick of time.

"I can pounce, too," she told the astonished Solomon severely.

"But mine was only a playful pounce," he objected when his mew came back.

"So was mine—to show you what yours would feel like to Mr. Bobtail Blackbird."

Mrs. Nanny Goat waggled her horns. "Pouncing is more fun for pouncers than pounced," she told him.

That made Solomon Kat think hard. "How most surprising," he mewed. Then he added, "Thank you for telling me—I won't do it again."

And as he didn't they all three became the greatest of friends—which was very nice.

From Vienna

Orient and Occident

Two Little Viennese Children, Reinhardt and Ursula Schneider, Dressed in the Old-Time Costumes Which They Wore at a Party Given Recently by Their Parents.

On Summer Days

And would you have the children come
To buy on eager feet?
Then big balloons should be your ware
For hawking in our street.

The thin shrill piping raises up
A score of eager faces
And who shall be denied his choice,
His heart a sorry place is.

Oh, cry your wares on summer days!
Balloons light as a feather
Toss multi-colored on the breeze,
A bit of twine for tether.

Like giant poppies in the air
They nod and float and sway—
Doubt not the Piper took such wares
To trance a child away.

Eleanor Jewett

The Happy Hollisters

Getting Along With Others

"WHY aren't you playing outside in the lovely sunshine?" Mrs. Hollister asked Bonnie who was wandering forlornly about the house.

"Because Jane and Ruth won't play store — they want to play tag — and Billy teases me every time I go out in the back yard," explained little Bonnie in an aggrieved manner. "Mrs. Prentice scolded me because I ran across her new lawn and the children laughed at me, and I'm not going outdoors again, ever!"

"Well, well!" said her mother. "Suppose we sit down in the big chair and have a story."

Bonnie's smile came very quickly, as she settled herself to listen, and this was the story Mother told:

Mother's Story

Once upon a time there was a little pig, and he was a very nice little pig, too. In front of his home there was a great big orchard with lovely trees, and sweet-smelling grass, and all around it was a queer old fence that was perfect for hide-and-seek. There were other little pigs for playmates, and often the chickens, the cats and sometimes the dog joined in the fun. But although he was a very fortunate little pig, and a very nice little pig, he was not a very happy little pig, because he was always having trouble with his playmates.

One day Pearl and Peter Pig refused to play hide-and-seek. They thought it was too hot to run and wanted to lie in the deep grass under a tree and take turns eating the red apples that fell from the tree. Little Pig thought that was a stupid game, and when he could not persuade them to play the game of his choice, he trotted off, cross and unhappy.

He was so unhappy that he was careless, and the next thing he knew he had stumbled upon Mrs. Tabby Cat and her nest of tiny kittens in the old woodpile. Mrs. Tabby's fur stood on end and she gave him a warning cuff with her paw, hoping to teach him to be more careful in the future. But Little Pig did not remain to apologize. He ran away, squealing at the top of his voice. When the guinea hens heard him, they were frightened, and ran after him, shrieking, "Buck-wheat! Buck-wheat! Buck-wheat!" as loudly as they could.

"They're making fun of me!" thought Little Pig, running toward his own house. "I'm not going to play with anyone. I'm going to stay by myself for ever and ever!"

He hid himself in the darkest corner of his little pen, but even there he could hear the happy voices of his playmates in the orchard. So he pushed his way into the old, old pigsty where no one ever thought of going. It was dark and quiet in there. He was relieved to find that he could neither see nor hear what was going on in the orchard, but neither could he see the blue sky nor hear the happy song of the birds. There wasn't a thing to do. The moments dragged. He was very lonely and unhappy.

Suddenly he heard a friendly "Purr-r-r-r," and peering through the darkness, he saw a strange tiger kitten.

"How do you do?" said the kitten politely. "May I come in?"

"Certainly," said Little Pig, delighted to have a guest. They chatted away happily and he decided that Tiger Kitten was the most agreeable playmate he had ever known.

However, Tiger Kitten was not content to stay in such a dark, dismal place. "Let's go out in the sunshine," he suggested.

"No, no!" said Little Pig, emphatically.

"But the orchard would be such fun!" urged the kitten.

"The orchard is all right," admitted Little Pig, "but everybody out there is cross and horrid!"

Tiger Kitten laughed. "I'll have to see for myself," he said. "Want to come?"

Now Little Pig did not want to go at all, but he loved his new friend, and thought he ought to protect him. So he followed reluctantly.

They had hardly reached the first apple tree, when Black Kitten sprang from behind a clump of grass and seized Tiger around the neck. They rolled over and over in the grass and Little Pig wondered if he ought to interfere. He expected to hear Tiger cry any moment. But before he had decided what to do, Tiger laughed.

"That was lots of fun," he said to the Black Kitten. "Let's try it again!" And what might have been a quarrel turned out to be good fun for both kittens. Little Pig was perplexed.

Next, they sauntered over to the berry patch, where Mrs. Hen was busily scratching for worms. It was a splendid place for tag, and they were racing about merrily when Tiger Kitten ran right into Mrs. Hen, just as she had succeeded in finding a large worm.

"Cluck! Cluck! This is my property!" said Mrs. Hen and gave Tiger a vigorous peck with her bill.

Another Surprise

"Now he'll see what a hard place this is to live in," thought Little Pig. But as he listened, his tiny tail curled tight with amazement.

For instead of running away, Tiger turned about and smiled apologetically. "I'm very sorry, Mrs. Hen, that I was so careless. Please excuse me."

"Certainly," said Mrs. Hen kindly. "Come with me over to the fence, and we'll be in time for the dish of food Little Girl is bringing."

When they reached the fence, there was Little Girl with a big pan of food for everybody. Black Kitten, Peter and Pearl Pig and Touser joined them. When the food had disappeared, Tiger Kitten rubbed against Touser's legs in his friendly fashion.

"Gr-r-r-r-r-r!" muttered Touser.

"Now there'll be trouble, sure enough," thought Little Pig.

But Tiger purred softly and said, "I know you are only pretending to be cross!" And Touser actually grinned.

"Let's play tag," suggested Tiger to Peter and Pearl.

"We don't like tag. We'd rather play hide-and-seek," they replied.

"All right," agreed Tiger Kitten, pleasantly.

"We'll play tag next time," offered Peter as they started across the orchard.

Little Pig lay down in the deep grass to think it over. When at last his new friend joined him, he said, very humbly, "Tiger Kitten, you are wiser than I. No matter what happens, you get along pleasantly with everybody. I wish you'd tell me your secret."

Tiger chuckled. "It's very simple," he said, and then he whispered something very softly into Little Pig's pink ear. Little Pig nodded as if he understood and meant to do something about it.

And that was the end of the story.

"But what was the secret?" clamored several voices, and Bonnie and her mother turned to see Pauline, Jim and Jerry standing in the doorway. They had come home after school and tiptoed in to listen to the story.

"I know," said Pauline. "The secret was being polite."

"I'm sure that was part of it," agreed Mrs. Hollister.

"Tiger had a kind word for everybody," said Jim. "That was what saved him from a regular fight with the black kitten."

"What do you think it was?" Mrs. Hollister asked Bonnie.

"I guess the secret was just loving everybody," said Bonnie.

And they all agreed that must have been what Tiger Kitten whispered into Little Pig's pink ear.

(To Be Continued.)

A Kitty-Play-With-the-String Box

You can make a pretty holder for the string ball out of a square box. A tin box is good for the purpose, but if you have no tin box a cardboard one will do nicely. The box should be large enough to hold a ball of cord.

You can decorate your string box by covering it with brightly colored paper. Red or orange is particularly attractive. Next, paste on the side of the box a picture of a black cat or kitten. You can find such a picture in the advertisements of one of Mother's old magazines. It is best to have a kitty that looks playful.

Now punch a hole through the box, right between the paws of your kitty. Pass the end of the string through this and let a piece dangle on the outside. It will look as if kitty is playing with the string.

Set the string ball box on a shelf and it will be handy whenever anyone of the family wants string.

In July

The world's so full of color
In July!
There's deep blue in the water
And the sky;

There's bright green in the meadows
And the trees,
There are glints of bronze and gold
On busy bees.

Red apples glow, and tulips gleam,
And roses,
And pink and purple fleck
A hundred posies;

And silver clouds go sailing
Down the sky.
The whole world shines with color
In July!

NANCY BYRD TURNER.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Book Puzzle published July 21:

1. Doctor Doolittle. ("Doctor Dolittle's Caravan" by Hugh Lofting.)
2. Johnny Blossom. ("Johnny Blossom" by Zwilgmeyer.)
3. Carl Mottern. ("Boy at Gettysburg" by Elsie Singmaster.)
4. John Sager. ("On to Oregon" by Morrowe.)
5. Theras. ("Theras and His Town" by Snedeker.)
6. Juan and Juanita. ("Juan and Juanita" by Baylor.)
7. Iravata. ("Memoirs of a White Elephant" by Gautier.)
8. Bannertail. ("Bannertail" by Ernest Thompson Seton.)

The Mail Bag

Provo, Utah

Commoners,
Care Roger P. Scroggins,
Dear Commoners All:

How happy we were to note a letter for us in the Mail Bag from the Elf at American Fork! We are sending a few lines to tell of the happenings around here.

The nineteenth annual hike to the summit of Mt. Timpanogos took place this July with 6000 people from many parts of Utah assembled in the great temple of the out-of-doors where they watched over 600 intrepid hikers ascend to the top and slide down, because you know there is no other way of getting down. And Oh! the thrills and the thrills! How the Commoners would have enjoyed it, I am sure! There is no other feat quite like the Timp hike which began in 1911 with just a few and has grown each year.

The Boy Scouts under the supervision of their Scout master have also written a page in history, having scaled and named three great peaks: Pine Peak, named for the growth of luxuriant pine growing at the summit; Elk Peak named for the herd of elk seen grazing near by, and Ukonogos Peak, part of the form of the "sleeping woman." When one realizes that Timp is over 65 miles across more than 11,000 feet high; is elephant gray, sand, blue, black and even rose color according to the atmosphere, one can begin to comprehend the weird beauty of this wonder mountain.

Our fountain family is fast growing into an institution. Little Ezra, the toad, hopped into our hearts when he hopped into the garden from under his ivy leaves when he heard my lady singing. He drew closer and closer and listened attentively, sitting very still and blinking contentedly. He is a very romantic little fellow as he not only loves music, but moonlight as well.

Two gorgeous butterflies all aglow in black and gold satin flit happily about and perch on my lady's finger and add a vivid splotch of color to the garden.

The fountain folk are excited over the arrival of a large bass and some baby bass, and the twin frogs and turtles are busy spouting water these summer days.

There is a desert cactus planted near the garden gate, and it is all abloom in yellow. So we have desert, fountain and garden, a combination to make one grow.

My nut cracking takes up most of my time; the surface seems hard, but I am very sure patience will win out. It usually does.

We all hope that dear Grandad Scroggins and his friends will not get the "tree-sitting" habit. Surely he won't, because from what we read of him, he couldn't sit still long enough.

With affectionate chatterings to all the dear Mail Baggers and friends everywhere, and hoping our letter will attract many more from the out-of-doors, we remain

Busily,
The Fountain Family.

Utica, New York

Dear Editor:

This is my second letter to the Mail Bag. I was 6 years old when I wrote last, but I am 10 now. I find the Monitor very helpful in school. Sometimes in school we all bring a current event from a newspaper for oral English. I always look for the "Current Events" on the Young Folks' Page; then I pick out one of them and memorize part of it.

I should like some girls of 9 or 10 to write to me, especially from Europe. Daddy could translate those in French and German. I enjoy Snubs, Waddles, Mr. and Mrs. Scroggins, and Milly-Molly-Mandy. I also like the Sundial stories because they bring out the good qualities of men, women and children. I enjoyed the story, "The Little Red House."

Many greetings to all the Mail Baggers.

Leah G.

Wentworthville, N. S. W., Australia

Dear Editor:

I sent my name to the Mail Bag, but I have not got a pen friend yet, and I should like one or more. My brother received some nice letters. I go to the Christian Science Sunday School at Parramatta. I am 11 years old.

My brother and I have just been given a bike, and we are learning to ride it. It was painted red, but we didn't like that color, so we painted it blue.

We have a dog at our place, but I don't own him. His name is Pip.

I hope to get an answer to this letter.

Harry S.

Northampton, Massachusetts

Dear Editor:

In reading the Mail Bag I find many interesting letters. This is my first letter.

We have our summer home on a small lake called Pine Island Lake in the town of Westhampton. In winter, my home is in Winsted, Connecticut.

Our lake is about four and one-half miles around, and about 30 cottages are built or are being built there. The lake is shaped like a star with five points, which are five coves. We have some friends next door who come from Winsted also. We both have our cottages in a cove. The lake is a very nice place when the sun is shining. There are many places to go hiking around. We have to go about 10 miles for our groceries—to Northampton. We have no electricity here, but hope to have some next year.

I have a dog named Laddie who follows me about everywhere I go. He is a collie.

I am 12 and have a sister, Ruth, and a brother, Robert. I enjoy birds, flowers and sports, and would like to correspond with girls about my age.

Jane M.

Hayward's Heath, Sussex, England

Dear Editor:

I am 8 years of age and I would like to correspond with a girl of my own age or younger, with anyone who can write in English, especially from America.

We have a dog called Pat and a tortoise called Benjamin and a pond with water lilies and a frog in it; also a sand heap and a big garden. We live in the country and enjoy roving about the woods and garden immensely. I have a lovely swing and lots of toys. I love the Children's Page and Young Folks' Page and the Children's Corner. I have the Milly-Molly-Mandy books and like them very much.

Elinor Nicholl C.

The following would like to receive letters:

Girls

Jane T. (9), North Sacramento, Calif.
Verna B. (10), Elma, Mich.—Especially from foreign countries.
Betty Ann S. (10), Aberdeen, Wis.—Especially from western states.

Boys

Courtenay P. (7), Hollywood, Calif.—Especially from Holland.
Richard R. (11), Newtonville, Mass.
Malcolm L. (11), Pontiac, Mich.—Collecting stamps and postcards.

Answering Letters

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destination. A little note giving the name and address of the sender should also be inclosed.
2. The postage rate is 2 cents within the United States and to Great Britain, Canada, New Zealand and most South American countries; 5 cents to most other countries. (2 cents equal 1 penny, British.)
3. If you are writing from outside the United States inclose stamps of your own country, but do not attach them to the envelope. These can be exchanged for American stamps here.

"—as advertised"

HOW many times you see those two words in the course of a day's shopping: "This article for sale—*as advertised.*"

And those two words are as welcome as they are familiar, for they form a bond of confidence between the merchant and yourself. They are his guarantee to you of worth and value.

Here is an article that has been described in your newspaper. Its merits have been told; possibly, too, its price. You know exactly what you will get when you buy it. You know its quality; its utility; you know how it fits into your needs. And when you buy it, you know you are getting not some unproved substitute but the specified article—as represented.

It is easy to understand why that phrase, "as advertised," creates a feeling of confidence. You have learned to depend upon consistently advertised products. You know that the maker has confidence in them, else he would not spend money calling your attention to them day after day, month after month. You know that they have been approved by the most critical of investigators—the buying public. And above all you know from experience that buying goods "as advertised" is the best investment you can make.

It pays to read the advertisements

THE HOME FORUM

Still Must I Skip

I WAS happy — acutely and unaccountably happy. At least I recall no special stimulus, so shall assume it to have been that impersonal state of bliss deriving from nothing and yet everything, everything and yet nothing, than which there is none more delectable in the category of sensations. Though my mood, so to speak, was wholly without rhyme or reason, it was not without a sense of rhythm. Through it all I was distinctly conscious of the urge for expression. I wanted to skip; and indeed I would have, but for the fact that the meadow wherein I usually hold forth with the wind and the puppy was of a softness that did not encourage skipping. And then, there was the further impediment of galoshes. So I was forced to forego my celebration temporarily. Yet all day long, while I kept bodily within doors, I was mentally skipping across the meadow. I do not know when I have experienced such a feeling of complete detachment. It was as if I could look out on my accustomed playground and see my liberated self devoted to joyous, spontaneous expression; or rather I could see myself, without looking, whenever I paused from my indoor tasks.

So it is, I presume, with the great majority of mankind. Certainly I never see any of my neighbors—adult neighbors, that is—engaged in this delightful, expressive pastime. Not even in the country, where there is the minimum of curiosity, do I behold them so employing themselves. Yet some of them must wish to—having, as it appears, so much to skip for and with. Now, I who have neither child nor grandchild to set me the daily example of youth, gayety and abandon, I cannot refrain except when forced to, willy-nilly, by the exigencies of the weather. Though there be none to attend me besides a mongrel puppy and the vagabond wind, still must I skip whenever the state of the meadow permits.

Why not, say I? Skipping is a highly respectable activity as well as one of undoubted antiquity, harking back to the childhood of the race. As a medium of expression, it antedates language—the written word, at any rate—and has ever remained the superior in several aspects. Whereas the function of language is intellectual, that of skipping is emotional. The one may supplement but never wholly supplant the other. It is a common experience that, in times of emotional crisis, tensity attends vocal expression; speech then becomes suddenly and hopelessly inadequate. Words but poorly convey our exaltation; we grope among them to find relief at length in some bodily gesture. If we are happy, we cannot say so more clearly and intelligently than by skipping. Then let us skip, and by doing so we shall avoid the pitfalls of sentimentality that beset the way of the spoken and written word.

It will be understood, I trust, that skipping in its original and orthodox manifestation has nothing to do with locomotion. It is not primarily, though it may be secondarily, a means of acceleration, a method of increasing speed. The man who first employed it was not concerned with going or coming, but with feeling. He was happy and merely utilized the most natural medium for saying so. That it sent him more speedily along his chosen way, was incidental. Even so the child of today who skips up and down Main Street is not hastening to or from school, but rather expressing the joy that abides in him; if he comes to his destination all the sooner, well and good. However, he would go just as far on his true course if he only skipped in circles in the meadow. My point is that skipping is not progress forward but progress upward. It is, aeronautically speaking, the "taxiing" by means of which we "take off" for loftier regions and starry heights. It is a medium of translation rather than of transportation. It is joy revealing itself in motion, a sort of song without words. Its superiority to the spoken and written word is attested by the fact that it is utterly impersonal and unselfish. It expects, seeks, asks nothing; it gives with no thought of return.

From spontaneous and solitary skipping, as originally practiced by man, has derived a host of games and folk dances as significant as they are fascinating. Presumably the children who first went "Hippety-hop to the baker's shop to buy a penny bun" enjoyed the experience to the fullest, repeated it whenever they possibly could, making up the vocal accompaniment to their carefree steps by way of celebration. "Here we go round the mulberry bush" is quite as obviously skipping, only slightly removed from its early artless state. The same can be said of a score of games to be viewed daily on the playgrounds of earth and of memory. That the influence of the pastime extended even beyond the realm of childhood is attested by such a game as "Skip-to-My-Lou," once included in the repertoire of a slightly older generation. As for folk dances, what are they but an ingenious combination of pantomime with the primitive skipping step? And how admirably do they express without words the joy of homely labor, the happy drama of everyday activities—plowing, sowing, reaping and kindred tasks! Surely it is to be regretted that they have come to occupy so small a place in our modern world, are all but lost from our earthly heritage. They may give way to speed and efficiency, but with them vanishes much that is priceless—the age-old gestures of happiness that speak more eloquently than all the words ever coined.

Though modern man seems to have abandoned skipping in all except a few forms of extreme sophistication, it is to be noted that children still engage in it on the slightest provocation as they have from time immemorial. Their parks and playgrounds are made brighter daily by myriad manifestations of it, as I can but record with pleasure. Lambs, too, continue to indulge in it freely as they have since the first May morning. Dogs of tender years, likewise, give over to it as faithfully as when the first one of their race frolicked after his skipping master to surpass him in the contest by uncounted circles of joy. The wind has moods that may be interpreted as skipping, and with it join the grasses and the meadow flowers. It is not too much to assume that even Wordsworth's jocund daffodils were engaged in nothing more intricate than their ancient ritual of skipping, to say nothing of the waves. As for fauns, I am less qualified to speak, but surely wherever they are they are skipping; their nature implies it. The human omission of the rite I deem to be fraught with omen. I needs must wish that men and women were given to skipping once more along with children, lambs, dogs, breezes, flowers, waves and other manifestations of ecstasy. A world where everyone skipped, when so inclined, would be vastly more joyous, delightful and better to live in. F. H.

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Humility

O be very sure
That no man will learn anything at all,
Unless he first will learn humility.
—OWEN MEREDITH, in "Vanini."

Lady Mary to Pope

Adrianople, April 1st, O. S., 1717

I read over your Homer here with . . . pleasure, and find several little passages explained that I did not before entirely comprehend the beauty of; many of the customs and much of the dress then in fashion being yet retained. I don't wonder to find more remains here, of an age so distant, than is to be found in any other country: the Turks not taking that pains to introduce their own manners as has been generally practised by other nations that imagine themselves more polite. It would be too tedious to you to point out all the passages that relate to present customs. But I can assure you that the princesses and great ladies pass their time at their looms, embroidering veils and robes, surrounded by their maids, which are always very numerous, in the same manner as we find Andromache and Helen described. The description of the belt of Menelaus exactly resembles those that are now worn by the great men; fastened before with broad golden clasps, and embroidered round with rich work. The snowy veil that Helen throws over her face is still fashionable; and I never see half a dozen of old bashawa (as I do very often) with their reverend beards, sitting basking in the sun but I recollect good King Priam and his counsellors. Their manner of dancing is certainly the same that Diana is said to have danced on the banks of Eurotas. The great lady still leads the dance, and is followed by a troop of young girls, who imitate her steps, and if she sings, make up the chorus. The tunes are extremely gay and lively, yet with something in them wonderfully soft. — From "Letters of LADY MARY WORTLEY MONTAGU."

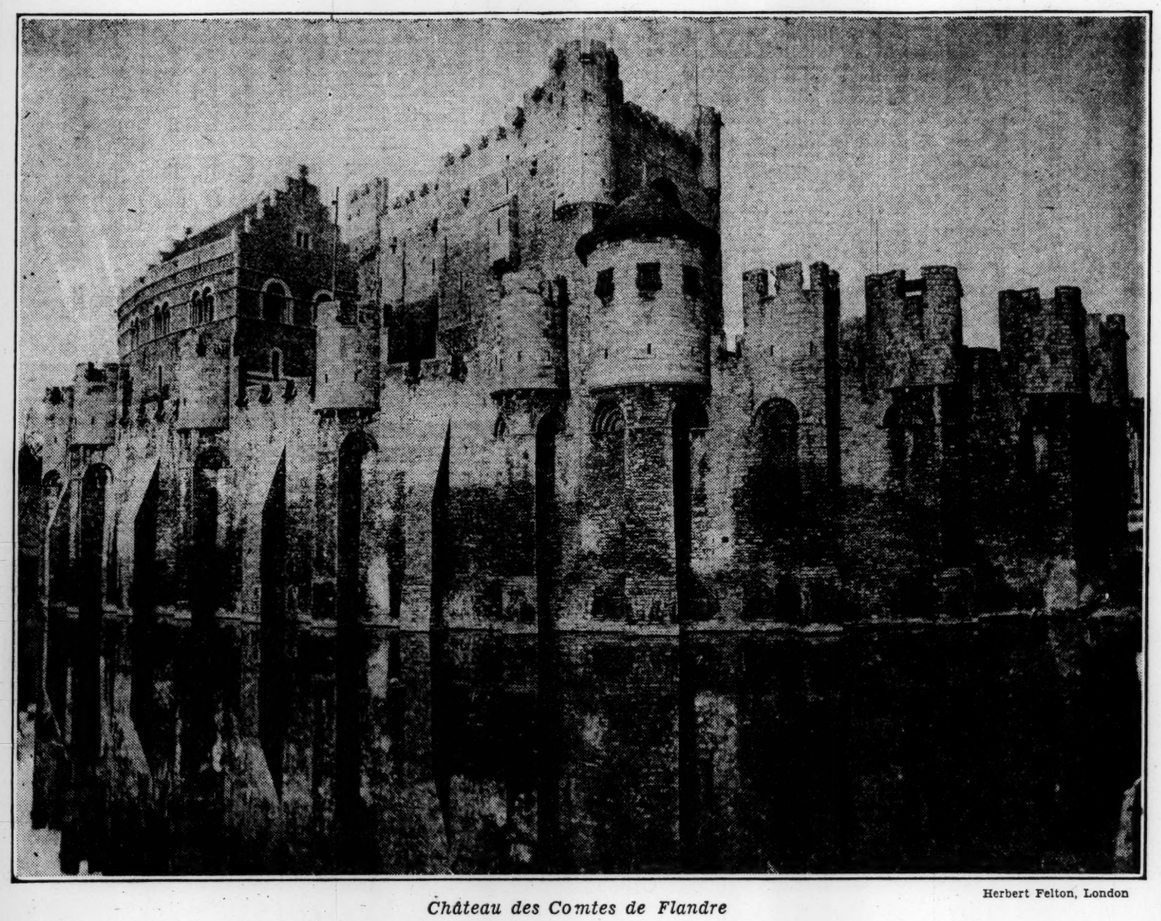
The Exemplar

Early in the morning the people thronged the temple,
Surging and surrounding him throughout the busy day.
What was that he told them in words so firm, yet tender?
Charged them leave their surfeiting, and bade them watch and pray.

Hushed the holy temple now, cleansed from worldly traffic,
That his sacred messages in hungry hearts might ring;
And down through all the ages, weary men and women
At his words have smiled again, and heard the angels sing!

But when the purple shadows crept across the valley,
Then he left the city street and climbed the quiet way,
Up into the mount that is called the Mount of Olives
Jesus went—himself—alone—that he might watch and pray.

SUSAN F. CAMPBELL.



Château des Comtes de Flandre — Herbert Felton, London

THERE are certain historic buildings which do not appeal to the artistic eye, and there are others which may be beautiful but at the same time lack historic sentiment, but the Château des Comtes is rich both in history and architecture, and is therefore one of the principal places of interest in the most ancient city of Ghent. It is a relic of the feudal period, dating as far back as the ninth century, when it was founded by one Baldwin Iron-Arm, a name which seems to have impressed itself upon the building, so strong and indomitable does it rise in its massive pride. Here, for a time, resided Edward III and his family, and here it was that the little boy who afterward became

"Old John of Gaunt, time-honour's Lancaster,"

was born.

Within the castle is a labyrinth of passages, stairways, crypts, and cellars, all with strange old legends attached; but he who mounts the winding staircase from the Keep to the platform one hundred feet up will find himself in possession of a magnificent view over Ghent; and there he will stand while the history of the old town unfolds itself for him, from the time of its foundation by St. Amand about the year 629 A. D. to the morning of Armistice Day, when the Belgian army marched through its streets.

Wonderful, proud old castle! The winds that blow around your turrets whisper their secrets to you as they have done from ages past; but those who are but new acquaintances, only hear the swiftly passing sigh, as they pause for a few minutes in their tour of sight-seeing to wonder what it is all about.

Oratory

I am aware that it is also a question whether nature or learning contributes to oratory. This inquiry, however, has no concern with the subject of my work, for a perfect orator can be formed only with the aid of both; but I think it of great importance how far we consider that there is a question on the point. If you suppose either to be independent of the other, nature will be able to do much without learning, but learning will be of no avail without the assistance of nature. But if they be united in equal parts, I shall be inclined to think that when both are but moderate, the influence of nature is nevertheless the greater; but finished orators, I consider, owe more to learning than to nature. Thus the best husbandman cannot improve soil of no fertility, while from fertile ground something good will be produced even without the aid of the husbandman; yet if the husbandman bestows his labor on rich land, he will produce more effect than the goodness of the soil itself. Had Praxiteles attempted to hew a statue out of a millstone, I should have preferred it to an unhewn block of Parian marble; but if that statuary had fashioned the marble, more value would have accrued to it from his workmanship than was in the marble itself. In a word, nature is the material for learning; the one forms and the other is formed. Art can do nothing without materials; material has its value even independent of art; but perfection of art is of more consequence than perfection of material. —QUINTILIAN. From "The Institutes."

Singing Day

This is a poem singing in my heart—
This arch of azure sky
Cloud-flecked and still,
This summer silence,
This unbroken peace,
This little world of beauty
Where I fill
My cup of gladness to the golden brim
From early morning till the sun grows dim
And sinks, with slow reluctance,
Out of sight
To make way for the quiet steps of Night.

How can one day pour out
Such lavish gifts?
The song of bright, almost forgotten birds,
The lacy flash of insects' fairy wings,
The breath of scented flowers
Sweeter than words.
This is a poem singing in my heart—
This lovely day, jeweled and set apart!

ELEANOR G. R. YOUNG.

"A Was an Apple Pie"

"A was an Apple Pie
B bit it,"

ran the baby ABC of our childhood on little tripping feet. So Cadmus, maker of the alphabet, may have taught his children, though in other lands and in another tongue. Their baby accents may have slid gleefully over

"Big A, Little A,
Bouncing B;
Cat's in the Cupboard
And can't see Me!"

Perchance the little Phœnicians, like other children, did not much enjoy the learning of their letters till they remembered that, after all, it was their own father who had thought of it. Was not that something to be proud of? and it made the learning pleasant. But there are some who say, most unnecessarily, that Cadmus was a myth. Well, so be it; yet for all your saying, someone invented the alphabet, and what matter what we call him? Someone there was who thought of it in all its simplicity, discarding in that one glorious moment all the useless lumber of picture-word and hieroglyph that had gone before. Why have a picture when a sign would do? Pictured words belong to the childhood of the race, even as the child of today still has his Apple-Pie; but when he is grown he asks for it no more.

To the ancients in the beginning the letters meant many things. To the Egyptian, oldest of all inventors, A was the Eagle, chief of birds, B was a Crane, C was a Throne. S was an inundated garden—cannot you see the Nile overflowing its banks? To the Hebrew "A" was Aleph, an Ox, "B" Beth a House, C a Camel. Each country saw in the letters the things with which it was familiar, but to the Phœnicians alone, the "colossal pedlars" of the world, belong the first glory of spreading the alphabet abroad. They were the leaders of commerce and traders even to the far shores of Britain. Their ships carried their alphabet with them, the ancient shorthand of the East. When the Romans came and colonized the world, they carried it still farther. Today all countries save a few are using the same alphabet, the same letters. Some day may not the words also be similar, and every nation speak one universal language? Then shall the Tower of Babel be no more.

Volmaakte Voorbeelden

Vertaling in het Nederlandsch van het op deze bladzijde voorkomend artikel over Christian Science

HERHAALDELIJK hoort men over onwerkzaamheid, over inactiviteit, spreken. In de zakenwereld wordt deze voortdurend gevreesd. In vele gezinnen ook vindt men iemand, die door de eene of andere ziekte gebonden is en als het onwerkzame lid van het gezin beschouwd wordt. Toch is het een feit, dat inactiviteit niet kan binnendringen in het gebied der ware gedachte. Christus Jezus zeide: „Ziet, het koninkrijk Gods is binnen ulieden." Nochtans zoeken de menschen voortdurend buiten zichzelf naar een geneesmiddel. Het geneesmiddel voor ieder vraagstuk echter, zij de toestand zonde, ziekte, werkeloosheid, of welke andere vorm van disharmonie ook, wordt alleen gevonden binnen het gebied van geestelijk denken.

Sprekend over gedachtelijke beeldhouwers, heeft Mary Baker Eddy, de Ontdekster en Grondlegster van Christian Science, op blz. 248 van het Christian Science leerboek „Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" geschreven: „Wij zijn allen beeldhouwers, werkend aan verschillende modellen, de gedachte knedend en beitelend. Wat is het voorbeeld vóór het sterfelijk gemoed?" Ja, wat is het? Zou niet mogelijk de onfortuinlijke zakenmensch, in zijn binnenste speurend, bevinden, dat hij maanden-, of misschien jarenlang bezig is geweest juist zulk een toestand te kneden en af te teekenen als ten slotte ontstaan is? Zou niet de kreupele of kranke, in zijn binnenste speurend, gaan zien, dat gedachten van ziekte en begrenzing voortdurend zijn voorbeeld geweest zijn? Zou de ontslagen werkman, zijn gedachtelijk tehuis onderzoekend, niet bevinden, dat de vrees voor toekomstige werkeloosheid werd aanvaard en dat daarbij voortdurend verwijld werd?

Het is logisch, dat er een volmaakt voorbeeld moet zijn om na te volgen, ten einde in iets volmaaktheid uit te brengen. Christian Science eischt van hare volgelingen, dat zij geen minder voorbeeld aanvaarden dan God en Diens schepping van geestelijke ideeën, de mensch en het heelal omvattend. Zij leert, dat alleen vergeestelijking der gedachte de valsche waangeloven van gebrek en strijd, disharmonie en ziekte kan verbeteren, welke zich voortdurend als voorbeelden aan de gedachte der menschheid opdringen. Zij leert, dat God het eenige Gemoed is, en dat Hij daarom de eenige intelligente macht is. De geestelijke mensch, naar het beeld van het volmaakte Gemoed gemaakt, bezit, door weerspiegeling, de macht om recht te denken. De mensch is des Gemoeds zuivere weerspiegeling; daarom kan hij, als Gods gelijkenis, geen enkele gedachte koesteren, die niet goed en volmaakt is.

De onharmonische gedachten, die in het menschelijk bewustzijn schijnen te werken, komen voort uit hetgeen Mrs. Eddy „sterfelijk gemoed" noemt, —het bedenken des vleesches, dat Paulus omschrijft als „vijandschap . . . tegen God." Zich overgeven aan dezen vorm van denken is zichzelf te keeren tegen de werking van het goede. Het zoogenaamde vleeschelijk of sterfelijk gemoed bestaat alleen als een valsche zin en kan buiten ons aanvaarden gesloten worden door den onoverkomelijken slagboom van geestelijk begrijpen. Voortdurend vasthoudend aan het volmaakte voorbeeld van God en Diens geestelijk heelal, kan men niet anders dan zich voortbewegen naar volmaaktheid in de menschelijke ervaring. Als de gedachte verwijlt bij God als het oneindige goede, als eeuwig Gemoed, als goddelijk Beginsel, Geest, Ziel, Leven, Waarheid, Liefde, en bij den mensch als Diens gelijkenis, God door geestelijke ideeën tot uiting brengend, zal geleidelijk bewezen worden, dat het voor het waangeloof van zonde, ziekte, strijd of gebrek van welken aard ook, onmogelijk is zich in de ondervinding te manifesteeren.

In de Heilige Schrift staat geschreven, dat God alles gemaakt heeft, dat gemaakt is. Brengt het volmaakte Beginsel inactiviteit voort? Brengt het goddelijk Gemoed de stof voort? Belast de goddelijke Liefde hare eigen nakomelingschap met zonde en ziekte? Alle disharmonie wordt teweeggebracht door waangeloof,—door een verkeerden zin van activiteit. Deze verkeerde gedachtelijke werkzaamheid kan echter volkomen omgekeerd worden, en de gedachte kan in rechte en gezonde kanalen geleid worden door eene ernstige studie en daaruit volgend begrijpen van den Bijbel tezamen met het Christian Science leerboek. Het is eene zaak van individueele keuze of wij verondersteld kwaad zullen denken en manifesteeren, of doen waartoe het woordje „laat" in de volgende zin vermaant (Science and Health, blz. 244): „Laat onzelfzuchtigheid, goedheid, genade, gerechtigheid, gezondheid, heiligheid, liefde—het koninkrijk der hemelen—in ons regeeren, en zonde, ziekte en dood zullen verminderen totdat zij ten slotte verdwijnen.

Men wende zich voor inlichting aangaande Christian Science literatuur (uitgegeven in deze taal), schriftelijk tot Het Christian Science Uitgevers Genootschap (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Sighting the Holy City

The purple morning left her crimson bed,
And donned her robe of pure vermilion hue;
Her amber locks she crowned with roses red,
In Eden's flowery gardens gathered new:
When through the camp a murmur shrill was spread;
Arm, arm! they cried; arm, arm! the trumpets blew;
Their merry noise prevents the joyful blast:
So hum small bees, before their swarms they cast. . . .

Feathered their thoughts, their feet in wings were dight;
Swiftly they marched, yet were not tired thereby,
For willing minds make heaviest burdens light:
But when the gliding sun was mounted high,
Jerusalem, behold, appeared in sight,
Jerusalem they view, they see, they spy;
Jerusalem with merry noise they greet,
With joyful shouts and acclamations sweet.

—From Tasso's "Jerusalem Delivered."

Perfect Models

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ONE hears repeatedly of inactivity. In the business world it is continually feared. In many homes, too, are found those who are bound by some disease, and who are looked upon as the inactive member in the family. Yet the fact remains that into the field of true thought inactivity cannot force an entrance. Christ Jesus said, "Behold, the kingdom of God is within you." Still, individuals are continually looking outside of themselves for a remedy. The remedy for every problem, however, be the condition one of sin, sickness, unemployment, or any other type of inharmony, is found only within the realm of spiritual thinking.

Speaking of mental sculptors, Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, has written on page 248 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures": "We are all sculptors, working at various forms, moulding and chiseling thought. What is the model before mortal mind?" What, indeed? May not the unsuccessful business man, on looking within, find that he has for months, or possibly years, been molding and outlining just such a condition as has eventually come to pass? May not the cripple or invalid look within and see that thoughts of disease and limitation have been his constant model? May not the discharged workman examine his mental home and find that the fear of future unemployment has been accepted and continually dwelt upon?

In order to bring out perfection in anything, it is logical to say there must be a perfect model to imitate. Christian Science demands of its followers the accepting of no less a model than God and His creation of spiritual ideas, embracing man and the universe. It teaches that spiritualization of thought alone can correct the false beliefs of lack and discord, of inharmony and disease, which are constantly offering themselves for models to the thought of humanity. It teaches that God is the only Mind, and that He is therefore the only intelligent power. Spiritual man, made in the image of perfect Mind, possesses by reflection the power to think aright. Man is Mind's pure reflection; therefore he, as God's likeness, cannot entertain any thought which is not good and perfect.

The discordant thoughts which seem to operate in human consciousness come from what Mrs. Eddy calls "mortal mind," the carnal mind, which Paul described as "enmity against God." To indulge in this form of thinking is to set ourselves against the operation of good. The carnal or mortal mind, so called, exists only as a false sense, and may be shut out from our acceptance by the impassable barrier of spiritual understanding. With the perfect model of God and His spiritual universe continually adhered to, one is bound to move forward toward perfection in human experience. As thought dwells upon God as infinite good, as eternal Mind, as divine Principle, Spirit, Soul, Life, Truth, Love, and upon man as His reflection, expressing God through spiritual ideas, it will by degrees be proved impossible for the beliefs of sin, sickness, discord, or lack of any kind to be manifested in experience.

It is recorded in the Scriptures that God made all that was made. Does perfect Principle produce inactivity? Does infinite Mind bring forth matter? Does divine Love burden its own offspring with sin and sickness? All discord is brought about by false belief,—by a wrong sense of activity. This false mental activity, however, may be completely reversed, and thought may be turned into right and healthful channels by an earnest study, and consequent understanding, of the Bible together with the Christian Science textbook. It is a question of individual choice whether we shall think and manifest suppositional evil, or do as the word "let" in the following sentence admonishes (Science and Health, p. 248): "Let unselfishness, goodness, mercy, justice, health, holiness, love—the kingdom of heaven—reign within us, and sin, disease, and death will diminish until they finally disappear."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Dutch]

Northumberland Calling

Even if they go away for a time, those who have once lived in Northumberland will always return. So say the Northumbrians; but the Wanderer had often shaken his head and thought that of him at least the saying was not true. And then, just the other day, he planned to travel to Scotland by night.

"You can go by Euston and the western route, or by Kings Cross and the East Coast," said the travel agent. Something within him seemed with wee fingers to be tugging at his heart; a tiny voice whispered "Northumberland!" He found himself saying, "I will go by the East Coast." The Wanderer did not ask himself why he had done this, it seemed natural.

He started, dined, retired to rest, and fell asleep. It must have been very, very early in the morning, perhaps two o'clock, when there was just a soft gray light, and things were dim and indistinct, that he awoke suddenly, with a feeling that he was back home. He arose without hesitation, and stepping out into the corridor was greeted by the flash of a brilliant light out on the coast. At once he knew it for an old friend; the most southern of the four coast lights he remembered so well—Coquet Island lighthouse on its sea-girt rock! He had a dim vision of the wide open fields along the coast, the long belts of fir trees; and knew that just south Warkworth Castle stood in ruined dignity on a grassy knoll above the silver Coquet; the rock hewn retreat of the Hermit of Warkworth hid in the tangled green of the river bank. And there was a ford close by where he himself had crossed on horseback one winter day with the river in flood, wondering whether it was to be swimming or riding but had splashed through in safety. The magic of names and places came back to him as he stood there in the shadows. Coquet Island's circling light pierced the trees on the rocky slopes of Ratsheuch Crag; all this country he had ridden over a thousand times. In the hollow inland was Alnwick Castle, a noble fortress with its Barbican, its outer, middle, and inner Baileys. He could name the towers, the gates—"Records Tower, Armourer's Tower"—he murmured the names mechanically. The pastures below the castle, green and smooth to the river; and the deer park high up, all bracken and heather, gray rocks and fir trees up to Cloudy Crags, with Moorlaws beyond; and Brizlee Tower looking away on one side to the Cheviots, and on the other to the North Sea. The very names were beautiful, and how much more the places themselves. Hulne Abbey, gray and sheltered, hidden in trees beside the Aln River; and the tiny Wishing Well, and the thickets where woodcock flitted noiselessly, while herons stood fishing in the shallow pools below.

Speeding on as in a dream, he saw the jagged outline of Dunstanburgh's ruin, high on the sheer cliffs above the sea. The bold curve of the Barbican, the dark sweep of curtain wall, and Queen Margaret's tower above the chasm of Rumbling Kern, where the fugitive Queen put out to sea and made her escape during the Wars of the Roses.

Lighthouses again! Great flashing, white lights; the Inner and the Outer Farnes. He could see in thought the clump of rocky islets, white with sea birds above, and with sea foam below, looking across to the little fishing hamlet of Seahouses on the shore; and north to Bamburgh's huge pile and magnificent battlemented keep, with the wide stretch of silver strand below. Swaying to the swing of the train the Wanderer's thought traveled ahead to Belford, remembering its strange legend of the "Laidly Worm"—that mythical serpent who was believed to have dwelt in Spindlestone Crags above the sea. Then Beale, and the last of the English coast lights—Lindisfarne, or Holy Island, where dwelt for long the good St. Cuthbert. Too gray a light to see the Abbey, the island was just a humped mass of shadow against a vaporous sea. Then low rocks, little jagged, crested waves washing in to a shore strewn darkly with sea weed; and then the beautiful, shining, silver Tweed, Berwick, and Scotland!

The Wanderer sighed, and went back to sleep; but it was a contented sigh, and he smiled as he lay there thinking, remembering, and dreaming. Just for a very little while the magic of Northumberland had called him back home.

"After all," said the Wanderer, "they were right in what they said!"

SCIENCE AND HEALTH
With Key to the Scriptures
By
MARY BAKER EDDY

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STOCK PRICES IN THE MAIN FAIRLY FIRM

Irregular Opening Followed by Good Demand for Many Utility Issues

NEW YORK (AP)—The forces working for higher prices struggled with considerable animation in today's stock market to jack up prices above the resistance levels of the rally from the June lows, established on July 18.

Their work was hampered by rather tempestuous flurries of selling but the list worked irregularly higher, several issues selling up about 2 to 4 points, and recording new high levels for the movement. There was a notable shift of bullish operations from industrials into the utilities. Oils were later pushed up.

News of the day and the week-end still failed to present any palable evidence of the expected autumn improvement in business, but out of the rather gloomy flood of earnings statements appeared a gratifying number of bright spots. Of more than a score of first-half statements appearing over the week-end, about half of the individual companies showed gains over last year.

Reports from representatives of some of the industries which have suffered least in the current recession were gratifying. The management of Beatrice Creamery announced that earnings had expanded each successive month this year. Ambitious foreign expansion plans for American Can and Procter & Gamble were disclosed. Farm implements turned upward on disclosure of another large order from Russia for International Harvester.

Warner Brothers Weak

Warner Brothers broke 5 points in a new low, to the accompaniment of unsettling rumors regarding rapid expansion, large bank loans and the security of the dividend, but Albert Warner, vice-president, told the Associated Press that unsettling rumors were untrue.

This break unsettled the entire list for a time. The action of this stock has been disappointing in view of the optimistic forecasts made some months ago for that industry. U. S. Steel was under considerable pressure, evidently reflecting growing doubt that the $1 extra, rumored some time ago, would be declared tomorrow.

Such shares as American Telephone, American Can, Columbia Gas, Electric Power and National Power & Light, North American, American Water Works, Standard Gas, Westinghouse, Atchison, Union Carbide and Woolworth gained 2 to 4 points or more.

Oils turned upward in the early afternoon, with good buying of Standard of N. J., Barnsdall & Phillips. The last named had sagged a point earlier with a transaction of 48,000 shares.

During the morning, Radio-Keith, International Telephone, Vanadium and Johns-Manville sagged moderately. Transamerica was a soft spot, losing more than 2.

Call money was again at 2 per cent on the floor, and 1¼ outside. Commercial paper was firmer at 3 to 3¼, compared with 3 flat late last week.

Mexican Issues Strong

Efforts to overcome the irregularity of the price movement by bidding up U. S. Steel late in the day failed, as further heavy selling appeared in Warner Bros. and Transamerica. U. S. Steel soon lost its rise, and J. I. Case dropped 6 points. The close was irregular. Total sales approximated 2,300,000 shares.

Only nominal interest was displayed in bonds today. The greatest demand was for stock privilege issues which followed the fluctuations of shares. Railroad convertibles were steady during the early dealings.

Some heaviness developed among carrier mortgages. Utilities were quiet and firm. The scale of buying of foreign issues fell below last week.

The sharp rise in Mexican issues which seldom appear in trading, was a feature of the foreign group. Mexican 5s and 4s gained more than 3 points each on a few sales. Mexican railway bonds also were marked up.

A firm trend was maintained by French, German, Japanese and Italian Government bonds with small advances recorded on moderate accumulations.

United States governments were dull. Liberty 4th 4¼s, the most active, was firm.

DIVIDENDS

Wilcox-Rich Corporation declared the two regular quarterly dividends of 62½ cents each on the Class A, payable Sept. 30 to stock of record Sept. 20 and Dec. 31 to stock of record Dec. 20, respectively.

Cushman Sons, Inc., declared the regular quarterly dividends of $1 on the common, $1.75 on the $7 preferred and $2 on the $8 preferred, all payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 15.

General Refractories Company declared the usual extra dividend of 25 cents and the regular quarterly dividend of $1, payable Aug. 26 to stock of record Aug. 11.

Bulova Watch Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of 75 cents on the common and 87½ on the preferred, payable Sept. 2 to stock of record Aug. 20.

Coca-Cola declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 on the common, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 12.

Merrimack Manufacturing Company declared the regular semiannual dividend of $2.50 on the preferred, payable Aug. 30 to stock of record July 28.

Firestone Tire & Rubber Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 on the 6 per cent cumulative preferred, series A, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 15.

Southern California Edison Co., Ltd., declared the regular quarterly dividends of 43¾ cents on the 7 per cent series A preferred and 37½ cents on the 6 per cent series D preferred, payable Sept. 15 to stock of record Aug. 20.

GANNETT CO., INC., INCOME OFF

For the six months ended June 30, 1930, Gannett Company, Inc. (owning or controling through stock ownership 17 newspapers in New York, New Jersey and Connecticut), and wholly-owned subsidiaries, reports combined net profit after depreciation but before interest, amortization and income taxes (including equity of Gannett Co., Inc., in undistributed net profit of controlled companies) of $988,341, compared with $1,290,416 for the six months ended June 30, 1929.

CATERPILLAR TRACTOR

Caterpillar Tractor for the June quarter had net of $2,257,133, equal to $1.20 a share, compared with $3,081,936, or $1.63 a share, in the like quarter last year. First half net was $5,622,965, equal to $2.99 a share, compared with $5,279,431, or $2.28 a share, in the corresponding period of 1929.

LOS ANGELES GAS & ELECTRIC CO.

SAN FRANCISCO—Los Angeles Gas & Electric Corporation reports for the 12 months ended June 30:

	1930	1929
Gross	$23,535,025	$23,039,788
*Net aft tax & chgs	4,037,592	5,995,443

*After depreciation.

DRY GOODS MERGER ASSURED

ST. LOUIS—Common stockholders of Ely Walker Dry Goods Company have deposited 98 per cent of their holdings for exchange into new United Dry Goods Corp. common and preferred, assuring consummation of the merger, which required deposits of only 90 per cent of common stock of Ely Walker.

Closing Prices

MONDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1930 Range High	Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last July 28	Last July 26
42⅛	22	..	Abitibi	100	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	..
375⅜	217⅛	1.60	Adams Ex	1600	27⅜	27⅛	27⅛	27½
92	85¾	6	Adams Ex pf	40	91	91	91	..
32	23	2	Adams Mill	100	25½	25½	25½	..
34¾	29¾	1½	Addressograph	300	32	31	32	32
23¼	8	..	Adv-Rumely	3800	13½	12½	12¾	12½
41¼	15⅞	..	Adv-Ru pf	300	33½	3	33½	30½
1⅜	½	..	Ahumada	200	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
156⅞	103¼	3	Air Reduc	12900	220¾	219	219	220⅜
36	16	2½	Airway El	400	19	18½	18½	..
2½	1	..	Ajax Rubber	200	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
9⅛	4½	..	Alaska Jun	100	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
35¼	18	..	Alleghany	2800	22⅜	22⅛	22½	22½
343	232	6§	Allied Chem	1800	275	271	275	273
68	48½	3	Allis-Chal	4600	59	57⅞	58½	57⅞
31½	18	2	Amerada	5300	25¼	23	23¾	24½
103⅜	4⅜	..	Am Ag Chem	800	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	..
39	23	..	Am Ag Ch pf	200	33⅞	33¼	33¼	33⅜
21¾	8⅜	..	Am Br Bov	2300	19	18¼	18½	18⅜
80¾	60½	7	Am Br Bv pf	110	74⅛	70⅛	73	..
156½	108¼	4	Am Can	28700	135	132½	134	132⅞
82½	42	6	Am Car & F	100	49	49	49	48⅞
69⅞	39	3	Am Chain	600	60½	59⅜	59⅜	60
51¼	36⅝	2	Am Chicle	300	46	46	46	46
33	9¼	1.60§	Am Com Alc	600	14	12¾	13⅞	..
207⅛	15	2	Am En Til	400	20¾	20¾	20⅜	..
59½	33⅛	..	Am Ex European	400	39⅜	39	39	38½
101¾	56¼	..	Am & FPw	49800	76¼	73½	75½	72⅜
111½	106¼	7	Am & FP 7	100	107⅝	107⅞	107⅞	107¾
33⅝	14	2	Am Hawaii	100	16	16	16	16
7	3½	..	Am Hide	100	4	4	4	..
41⅞	31	3⅞	Am Ice	3400	34¾	34	34	35
55⅜	28¾	2§	Am Int Corp	1900	36½	35⅞	36	35⅞
4	1⅝	..	Am La Fr	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
35	20	..	Am La Fr pf	20	20	20	20	..
105	43¼	4	Am Loco	400	44	44	44	..
14½	9	..	Am Mach & Met	2000	10	9⅞	10	..
51½	30⅛	3	Am Metals	2000	33	33	34	33½
80⅛	48½	..	Am News	10	60	60	60	70¾
95	65	7	Am Nat G pf	30	77	75	77	76¾
119⅜	72¾	1§	Am Pw&Lt	4100	94	92⅜	93½	92
107	99	6	Am P & L 6	100	102	102	102	..
88¾	80	5	Am P&L pf st	400	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞	..
39¾	23⅞	1½	Am Radiat	8700	27⅞	26⅜	27¼	26¾
37	15¼	..	Am Repub	600	20⅜	20⅛	20⅜	20⅛
100⅞	48	2§	Am Roll Mill	900	58½	57⅜	58¼	58⅛
67⅜	52½	5	Am Sm Ref	900	62¾	61⅝	62¾	61½
79½	53	4	Am Smelt	8000	70¼	68	69	67¼
22½	6⅝	..	Am Solvents	100	9½	9½	9½	9¼
55½	42½	2§	Am Stores	300	44	43⅞	43⅞	..
27¾	20⅛	9	Am Tel&T	36600	220¾	217¾	218⅝	218½
22⅝	16	..	Am T&T rts	46800	19⅝	19	19⅛	19
141¾	113	8	Am Type	400	127	125	126½	..
124⅝	78⅛	1§	Am Wat W	17500	97¾	95½	96⅜	94⅜
20¼	7½	..	Am Wool	1000	10⅛	10	10⅛	..
44⅞	19¾	..	Am Wool pf	100	28	28	28	..
17⅞	6½	..	Am Zinc	400	11⅜	10⅜	11½	10½
79⅝	50	6	Am Zinc pf	300	65	64	65	..
81½	44½	3½	Anaconda	14300	52¼	50½	51⅝	51¼
51⅞	34⅞	2.40	Anchor Cap	400	42¾	42⅝	42¾	43¼
37¼	18	1½	Andes Cop	700	24¾	23¾	24¾	..
29¼	19⅛	2	Arch Dan	500	22¾	21½	22¾	21½
8⅛	4⅜	..	Arm Ill A	200	5⅞	5¼	5⅛	5⅜
4⅜	2⅜	..	Arm Ill B	400	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	3
46⅛	31½	4	Asso Apparl	400	36	35¾	35¾	36½
50½	28	2½	Asso Dry G	400	35¼	34¾	35¼	35⅜
95¼	85	6	Asso DG 1 pf	100	90½	90½	91½	..
242½	194	10	Atchison	1000	22	20¾	20¾	20⅞
51⅜	30⅛	1§	Atl Refin	2200	39⅞	38½	38⅝	38¾
37	25½	1§	Atlas Stores	100	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜
263¾	91	4§	Auburn Auto	2900	131½	127	128	129¾
60	52⅝	3.62	Aust Cred	100	52⅜	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝
10⅜	4	..	Auto Sales	200	4¾	4¾	4¾	..
78	37	3	Auto Strop A	2500	80⅝	79¾	80¼	78⅞
9⅞	4¾	..	Aviation	500	6¼	6	6⅛	6⅛

—B—

38	19⅜	1¾	Baldwin	2900	25¾	25	25	25
122⅜	98¼	7	Balt & O	1500	107⅜	106⅝	106⅝	106½
84⅝	78¼	4	Balt & O pf	100	83½	83½	83½	..
34	20½	2	Barnsdall A	3400	24	23¼	23¾	23½
92	67½	4	Beatrice	400	84⅝	84	84	..
107	101¼	7	Beatrice pf	200	105¼	105¼	105¼	..
70⅛	49⅜	3	Beechnut	100	55½	55½	55½	..
6⅜	3¼	..	Belding HH	100	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	4
57⅜	27⅝	2	Bendix	1800	33⅜	32¼	32¼	32¾
56½	31⅛	2	Brest & Co	200	48⅝	47	48½	47
110¼	75¾	6	Beth Steel	12000	84⅞	83⅞	84¾	83½
134	120¼	7	Beth Steel pf	300	127⅞	127	127	..
69	28¼	3*	Bohn Alum	100	35¾	35½	35½	35
90⅜	60⅛	3	Borden	6500	81	79¾	79⅝	80
50½	23⅜	3	Borg Warner	2200	41⅞	31	31⅛	30¾
25¾	13½	..	Briggs	4700	24¼	24⅛	24⅝	25
22¾	12⅛	..	Brockway	100	16⅞	16	16⅞	..
79⅝	58¾	4	Bkyn Man T	2100	61	66¼	67	66⅛
94	84⅞	6	Bkyn Man pf	100	91½	91½	91½	91
178¼	115	5	Bkyn Un G	1900	134	129¾	132⅜	..
30⅝	13⅛	3	Bruns Balke	100	15⅞	15⅜	15⅜	15½
33⅜	8⅝	..	Bruns Term	100	9⅛	8⅝	8⅞	9¾
43	33⅛	2½	Bucy Cc-pf	100	37½	37½	37½	37⅜
16⅜	7⅜	1*	Budd Mfg	1700	9¼	9⅛	9¼	9½
14⅜	8⅛	1	Budd Wheel	100	12¼	12	12¼	12
74	27½	1.60	Bullard	1600	38	36	36¼	36⅞
51⅞	29¼	1	Burroughs	1000	34¼	34	34¼	..
48½	29⅜	2½	Bush Term	800	38¾	37⅜	37⅝	35
110	99	7	Bush T deb	1000	102½	102½	102½	102½
4¼	2⅛	.50	Butte Cop	100	2½	2½	2½	2½
29¾	12¼	..	Buttrick	400	17	16	17	17
112⅜	66⅛	..	Byers 8	1100	78½	77⅛	77⅜	77⅝

—C—

2⅛	1	..	Callahan	100	1⅛	1	1	1
89⅞	48⅜	2	Calu & Ariz	1200	58¼	56½	58⅛	56⅜
33⅜	17⅛	1.70	Calu & Hecla	700	18¼	15⅜	16¼	16½
75⅜	56	5	Canada Dry	200	67½	67½	67½	67⅜
226¾	184⅜	10	Can Pac	200	186½	186½	186½	187¼
101⅞	96	5	Cana C&O st	80	100¾	100¼	100¾	..
23¾	13	..	Capitol Adm	200	16¼	16	16⅛	16¼
307¾	145½	6	Case Thresh	8100	201⅞	194¼	195½	197¾
79¾	54	3	Caterpillar	300	63⅜	63¼	63¼	64
60	9	..	Celotex	100	16	15	16	..
65⅜	43⅛	6	Cerro de Pasco	800	52⅛	51⅞	52⅜	51⅜
45⅞	20	..	Cert-Teed pf	100	33	35	35	..
67⅞	20¼	4.20	Checrcrd Cab	1200	27¾	27¼	27¼	28
82½	51½	3	Ches Corp	1100	65	64	65	65
241¾	171	10	Ches & Ohio	1400	191	190	190	189¾
10	4¼	..	Chi & Alton	100	5½	5½	5½	6
10⅝	4⅜	..	Chi & Alt pf	700	5¾	5¼	5¼	6
53½	37	..	Chi & E I pf	100	37	37	37	..
17⅜	8½	..	Chi Gt West	1000	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	11½
52⅜	27	..	Chi Gt W pf	600	41	40⅜	40⅜	40⅞
26⅜	12½	..	Chi M&SP	500	15⅜	15	15⅛	15⅛
46¼	20½	..	Chi M&SP pf	900	25	24⅜	25	25¼
80⅜	57	5	Chi & NW	800	77	76	77	75⅞
125⅛	95	7	Chi RI	400	107½	107½	107½	106
104⅛	98	6	Chi RI 6%	500	101½	101½	101½	..
32½	20	3	Chick Cot O	100	23	20	20	..
67⅞	49½	2.40	Childs	1300	54½	53⅞	54½	53¾
43	24	2	Chrysler	4800	51⅝	50⅞	51⅛	51½
49	38	3.60§	City Ice	100	42½	42½	42½	85
98¾	83	6½	City Ice pf	30	85	85	85	..
13¼	5⅜	½	City Stores	400	7¼	7	7	7
191⅞	133¼	6	Coca Cola	400	79⅞	179	179¼	179¾
64⅞	50	2½	Col Palm	100	58	58	58	58⅞
35¾	14⅜	..	Colins&A	1200	26	23¾	24½	23½
77	36½	2	Colo F&I	2700	54⅞	53⅛	53¾	52¾
80	68¾	4	Colo So 1pf	10	77	77	77	..
87	58⅛	2§	Colum Gas	7800	67	65¼	65¼	64
199	108	6*	Col Carbon	3500	143¼	143	143¼	142¼
37⅜	15⅜	.2§	Col Graph	2500	19	18½	18⅝	19¼
40¾	23⅜	2	Com Cred	800	28¼	26⅜	26¼	25⅞
44⅜	31⅞	3	Com Cred A	100	35⅞	35⅜	35⅜	35¾
55	28⅛	1.60§	Com Inv Tr	1400	37½	35¾	36¾	34½
23¼	4	..	Com Inv war	100	6	6	6	..
38	20¼	1	Com Sol	5600	28⅜	27⅛	27¼	28¼
20¼	12⅜	½	Commwlth So	2100	14½	14⅛	14½	14⅛
104⅜	69	6	Commwlth So pf	400	101¼	100½	101¼	101⅝
57	38½	2	Conde Nast	200	39¼	39⅛	39¼	..
19¾	10⅛	..	Congoleum	1000	13⅜	13	13	13
136⅞	96⅜	4	Con Gas	6600	114⅜	112¾	113⅜	113
103⅞	89½	5	Con Gas pf	100	102¼	102¼	102¼	102½
28¼	18	2	Con Film pf	200	21	20⅝	20⅞	21
27⅜	15¾	2	Con Film	300	19⅝	19½	19½	..
62	49	6	Con Ry C pf	100	54½	54½	54½	..
2	⅞	..	Con Textile	500	1	⅞	⅞	..
52½	18⅞	..	Cont Bak A	400	25⅞	24⅞	25⅜	24¾
7	3⅜	..	Cont Bak B	100	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
71⅝	50⅛	2½	Cont Can	1200	62⅝	61	62	61
37⅜	16⅛	2	Cont Dia Fib	1400	20⅞	20	20⅛	20
77⅝	50	2.40	Cont Ins	1000	60	59	60	60
8½	3¾	..	Cont Motors	100	4	4	4	..
30½	18⅜	..	Cont Oil	1400	22¼	21⅝	21¾	22
40⅞	20	1	Cont Shares	1500	26	25½	25¾	25¾
111⅜	87½	3*	Corn Prod	2400	98½	97	97	98⅜
33	15½	..	Coty	800	21	20⅝	20⅝	20⅜
22	10¼	..	Crosley	100	13½	13¼	13½	..
59⅝	38	..	Crown Cork	300	52¼	50	52¼	50½
93⅝	70½	5*	Crucible	300	78¼	78⅛	78¼	..
117	104	7	Crucible pf	10	110	110	110	..
19½	9	..	Cuba Co	400	13½	13	13¼	..
9	4¾	..	Cub Am S	100	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	..
65⅝	42¼	..	Cub Am S pf	20	42¼	42¼	42¼	42¼
2⅛	½	..	CubDom S	100	¾	¾	¾	..
126⅛	105¼	6	Curtis Pub	100	116	114	114¾	..
14⅞	6½	..	Curtiss Wr	1300	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	7¾
19¾	8⅜	..	Curtiss Wr A	1000	10½	10¼	10¾	10

—D—

43⅜	24⅝	..	Davison	600	29	28⅜	29	..
24½	20	1.40	Deere pf	100	24	24	24	..
161	109	9	Del & Hud	100	162	162	162	160
153	110¼	6§	Del Lac&W	100	115	115	115	..
42¾	21¾	1.20*	Devoe & R A	200	27¼	25¾	27¼	..
9⅝	6¾	1	Dome Mines	100	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	..
145¼	95¾	4§	Dupont	7100	116¾	113⅞	114¾	114½

—E—

255¼	175¾	5*	East Kodak	8000	215¾	210	210	214½
37¼	19⅛	3	Eaton Axle	1100	25½	25¼	25½	25⅛
114⅞	55⅛	6	Elec Auto Lt	4000	80	78	78	79⅜
9⅞	4	..	Elec Boat	500	8¾	8¼	8¼	8½
103½	49¼	1	Elec P&L	58600	76⅞	72⅜	75½	72¾
79¼	61½	5	Elec Sto Bat	200	65½	65	65½	..
50¾	39¾	3	Equit Bldg	500	46½	46½	46½	46¼
63¾	35⅞	..	Erie	2000	43	42¼	42¼	..
43⅜	10⅜	..	Eureka Vac	300	12½	12	12½	..
30¾	6½	..	Evans Auto L	100	10	10	10	10½

—F—

39¾	7	..	Fairbanks pf	20	15¼	14¾	14¾	13¾
50½	34¼	3	Fairb Morse	1000	40½	39¾	40¼	40
27¼	10	2½	Fashion Pk	100	14½	14½	14½	..
43	30	2.40	Fed Wat Svc	300	35¾	35½	35¾	35⅜
89¾	56	2.60	Fidelity Ins	100	63½	63½	63½	..
33⅛	19¾	1.60	Firestone	400	20⅜	20⅝	20⅝	20¾
87⅞	69⅞	6	Firestone pf	2100	71½	71½	71½	..
61⅜	46	2½	First Nat St	600	56	55½	55½	..
5½	2	..	Fisk Rubber	1400	2⅜	2	2	2⅛
21	6⅛	..	Fisk Rub 1pf	20	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¾
21¾	6⅛	..	Fisk 1pf ctf	20	6½	6½	6½	7⅝
104½	60½	2*	Foster & Wh	500	87⅞	85⅝	85⅝	87
50	28½	..	Fourth Nat Inv	500	36	35½	36	35⅜
57⅜	16⅛	4	Fox A	22000	49⅜	47¼	48	48⅜
55½	37	4§	Freeport Tex	500	46⅞	46	46	45⅞

—G—

7¾	2½	..	Gardner M	400	3	2⅞	3	..
16⅜	7	..	Gen Am Inv	400	9¼	8⅞	9	..
111⅞	78¼	4§	Gen Am Tank	4000	89⅞	87½	89⅜	88
71⅛	38⅝	4	Gen Asphalt	500	47	46⅞	46⅞	46⅞
38½	16¾	2	Gen Bronze	1200	19⅜	19	19¼	19
109¾	88¼	7	Gen Cable pf	100	89⅝	89⅝	89⅞	..
158¾	60⅛	1.60	Gen Elec	66800	74¼	72⅝	72⅞	72¼
11⅞	11⅜	.60	Gen Elec Sp	100	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11½
61¼	46⅛	3	Gen Foods	6500	56	55½	55⅞	55½
106½	78	6	Gen G&E cv pf	200	88	86	88	..
18⅜	8	.30	Gen G&E A	3000	10½	10	10½	10
59⅜	40½	3	*Gen Mills	200	46½	45¾	45¾	45½
96⅛	92⅜	5	Gen Mot 5 pf	1700	95½	95¼	95⅜	95½
54¼	37½	3	*Gen Motors	80000	47¾	46½	47	46⅞
44⅜	34½	2.62	Gen Ital Ed	100	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜	36⅝
52⅜	30⅝	6a	Gen Pub Svc	2100	38⅞	37	38⅞	36½
21¾	8⅞	..	Gen Q Ad	100	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	12
51¼	30	..	Gen Theaters	4000	35½	34¼	34½	34¾
106⅞	75⅛	5	Gen Ry Sig	2200	82¼	78	79	78
19⅜	11⅛	..	Gen Realty	600	12⅝	12½	12¾	..
90	65¼	4*	Gen Refrac	800	73½	72¼	72¾	73⅜
103⅛	58	5*	Gillette	6200	85⅝	83½	84½	83½
20⅞	10⅜	..	Gimbel Br	100	12½	12½	12½	12½
38	15⅛	2§	Glidden	100	18	18	18	18¼
47⅛	34½	2½	Gold Dust	3300	42⅛	41¼	42⅛	41
58½	22½	4	Goodrich	1100	28¼	27⅞	27⅞	..
67⅛	54⅞	5	Goodyear	800	66½	66	66	66⅛
28⅞	8½	..	Gotham Hos	600	11	10½	11	..
13⅜	5⅜	..	Graham-P	100	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
59⅞	18	3	Granby	1600	25¼	24	25	23¾
52	30	1	Grand Silver	300	39	39	39	39
20⅝	10	..	Grand Union	700	16	15¾	16	15⅞
43	29	1	Grant (WT)	700	33	32⅜	33	32½
102	71¾	5	Grt Nor pf	1500	82⅜	82	82¼	82
25⅜	18	2.75	Grt Nor Ore	100	21½	21½	21½	..

1930 Range High	Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last July 28	Last July 26
34½	19⅜	1.40	Grt W Sug	....	19⅛	19	19	19¼
120	110⅜	7	Grt W Sug pf	200	115¼	115	115	..
28	12¼	..	Grigsby Grunow	14000	15½	14¾	14¾	15¼
2	½	..	Guan Sug	400	¾	¾	¾	..

—H—

34½	26	1½	Hack Wk	20	33¼	32⅝	33¾	32⅝
23¼	12⅝	..	Hahn Dpt St	2100	18¼	17½	17¼	18
86½	71⅛	6½	Hahn Dpt pf	400	82⅜	81⅜	81¾	..
31¾	21	2	Hall Print	200	23	23	23	23
98	85	7	Hanna 1pf	10	91	91	91	91
20	10½	1.20	Hartman B	800	14⅛	13½	14	14¼
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STEEL DEMAND SHOWING SOME IMPROVEMENT

First Rail Inquiry Noted—Good Automobile Makers' Demand Expected

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW YORK—The stel makers profess to see some improvement in the situation. Automobile manufacturers expect to order more raw material when they work at a faster rate in August. Two or three of the leading railroads are beginning to consider their 1931 rail needs. Awards of fabricated structural steel continue above the average for the year.

Many miscellaneous lines of manufacture which use steel as a principal raw material are speeding up production somewhat, such as makers of steel barrels, office equipment such as desks and shelving, radios, etc. It is also evident that stocks in the hands of consumers have been allowed to dwindle to the vanishing point. At the first evidences of a stiffening market price many consumers should be attracted into the market.

Retailers Cut Prices

The principal price changes of the last week have been among the retailers. At Chicago the retailers cut by $2 a ton bars, shapes, plates, hoops and bands; at Pittsburgh these items were cut $3 a ton. No price changes appeared among the jobbers of New York, Philadelphia and Boston.

The operating rate of the industry as a whole is virtually unchanged at around 57 per cent of capacity. Operations of the Steel Corporation have been inclined to increase, while independent makers are barely holding their own.

Tin plate makers are working at 70 per cent of capacity as compared with 75 per cent a fortnight ago. The steel plate makers in the Chicago district are probably the busiest steel makers because of the large demand for steel pipe over recent months, operating pace there being 80 per cent.

First Rail Inquiry

The first steel rail inquiry for 1931 delivery has come from the Van Sweringen lines, calling for nearly 60,000 tons. Rail inquiry usually begins in late August and extends over the rest of the year, thereby swelling total steel orders appreciably.

In view of the rather small freight loadings in recent months and the fullness in buying new rolling stock it is possible that the rail buying movement will not come up to the usual for recent years. Yet, on the other hand, the carriers may desire to replace old rails with larger sizes, even though the old rails have not shown much wear, thereby causing large orders to be placed.

As Government statistics for last June come out they invariably show a smaller production and shipments during June than in May. This applies to steel castings, iron castings, malleable castings, steel barrels, steel furniture goods, enameled and galvanized sheets, etc.

Fabricated Demand Good

Awards of fabricated structural steel last week were 40,000 tons as compared with a weekly average this year of 35,000 tons. There are nine new inquiries involving 1000 tons or more each, headed by 6000 tons for one building in the financial district of New York.

Awards of concrete reinforcing bars last week were nearly 10,000 tons, one of the best weeks of the year. The largest single award involved 3500 tons for a bridge at Los Angeles.

Reports from pig iron centers are more encouraging though the volume of sales has not increased materially. In the Chicago district one or two producers have made the best sales in several weeks, though improvement is not general.

Shipments of pig iron in July promise to be larger than during June. Thus one prominent producer finds an improvement of 25 per cent in this phase. This indicates, of course, a corresponding increase in the melt or consumption.

Pig iron prices show no change. Birmingham iron is still being sold into the North on the basis of $12 a ton at furnace. A sea-going barge will carry this iron to New York harbor at $5 a ton, making $17, delivered, which makes strong competition for the more local irons.

Non-Ferrous Market

The non-ferrous metals have been the most active since May, virtually all of the metals sharing in this briskness except tin. Domestic sales of copper this month to date have been 65,000 tons and export sales have amounted to 50,000 tons. The fact that the price of copper at 11 cents a pound is the lowest since May, 1902, makes the metal seem cheap. On Friday export sales were 10,000 tons, the largest in many months.

The rise in zinc prices has been spectacular, closing the week at 4.65c a pound, East St. Louis, as compared with the low point of 4.05c a fortnight before. Zinc purchasing has been the best since January.

In lead there was a quickening of demand but no changes in price levels. However an advance appears imminent. Demand has become broad and stocks are equal to a month's consumption, the best statistical position among the metals.

PROFESSOR FISHER'S INDEX OF PRICES

Prof. Irving Fisher's wholesale price index of 200 representative commodities from Dun's Review, and the purchasing power of the dollar, are shown below. The average for 1926 is used as a basis for this computation, and it is therefore placed at 100. Averages for other periods compare with it as follows:

	Index No.	Purc Pow.
1913—Average	69.8	143.3
1914—December (low)	67.3	148.6
1920—May (peak)	167.2	59.8
1923—Average	101.1	98.9
1924—Average	98.9	101.1
1925—Average	105.2	95.1
1926—Average	100.0	100.0
1927—Average	94.2	106.2
1928—Average	98.2	101.8
1929—Average	96.3	103.9
1930—January	93.3	107.2
February	92.7	107.9
March	90.8	110.2
April	90.6	110.4
May	88.6	112.8
June	86.4	115.7
July, week ended July 4	85.6	116.8
July, week ended July 11	84.5	118.4
July, week ended July 18	83.4	119.8
July, week ended July 25	83.3	120.1

PROCTER & GAMBLE ACQUISITION

LONDON—Procter & Gamble Company of Cincinnati, O., has acquired controlling interest in Thomas Hedleyce, Ltd., of Newcastle-on-Tyne, the largest independent soap manufacturing company in Great Britain. The company has authorized and issued capital of £500,000. The company has two factories at Birmingham and one at Wathondearne.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 2:50 p. m.)

	High	Low
Albany P W P 6s	93½	93½
Alleghany 5s '49	100¼	99½
Am Ag Chm 7½s '41	103⅞	103¾
Am Nat Gas 6½s '42	78	77⅝
Am Smelting 5s '47	102¼	102¼
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	103½	103½
Am T & T 4½s cv '39	169	162
Am T & T col 5s '46	100¼	100¼
Am T & T col '65	106	106
Am T & T sf 5s '60	105⅞	105⅞
Am T & T deb 5½s '43	108	108
Am WW&Elec 5s '24	101⅛	101⅛
Anglo-Chile 7s '45	97	97
Armour & Co 4½s '39	91¼	91¼
Armour & Co 5½s '43	83	82
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95	92	92
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 sta	93	93
Atch T&SF 4½s	130	130
B&O 1st 4s '48	95¾	95¼
B&O 4s Tol & C div '59	87	87
B&O 4½s '33	100½	100½
B&O 5s ct Swn div	110	110
B&O cv 4½s	101½	101½
B&O 5s series D	103⅞	103⅞
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	103¼	103¼
Buff R & P 4½s '57	92⅝	92½
Bush Term con 5s '55	100	100
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	101⅜	101½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	97⅜	97¼
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	96¾	96¾
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct	103⅝	103⅝
Can North sf 7s '40	111¼	111
Can Nat Ry 5s July	103⅞	103⅞
Can Pacific deb 4s	89⅛	89⅛
Can Pacific 5s '44 ct	103¼	103¼
Can Pacific 5s '54	102¾	102¾
Cen Dist Tel 5s	105	105
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	95½	95½
Chi & Erie 1st 5s '82	70½	70½
Chi Ind & L gen 5s '66	102⅞	102⅞
Chi M StP&Pac adj 2000	54	53⅞
Chi & Nw 4½s 2037	101	101
Chi Railway 5s '27	84	84
Chi Un sta 4½s A '63	100⅜	100⅜
Chi & W Indiana 5½s '62	105	105
Chile Copper 5s '47	96¼	96¼
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	91	91
Clev CC&StL rfg 5s D '63	104¼	104¼
Clev Un Term 4½s '77	100	100
Colo Industrial 5s '34	96½	96½
Colo & So rfg 4½s '35	96⅝	96⅝
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	94½	94½
Com Inv Trust 6s '48	99¾	99¾
Crown Dil Paper 6s '51	102½	102½
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42 rcts	53	53
Cuba RR 6s '36	75	75
Cuyamel Fruit 6s '40	104	104
Den Gas & Elec 5s '51	101	101
Den & R G Wn 5s '55	94	94
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	91¾	91¾
Erie cv ss	93	93
Erie 5s '67	93¾	93¾
Gen Baking 5½s '53	96⅜	96⅜
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	103	102½
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	106¾	106¾
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	105⅞	105⅞
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	111⅛	111
Great Northern 5½s '52	111½	111½
Great Northern 7s '36 A	111	111
Gulf Mobile & No 5½s '50	99¾	99¾
Ill Benn Tel rfg 5s '56	106	106
Ind Limestone 6s '46	77	77
Inland Steel 4½s '78	95⅛	95⅛
Inter Match Corp 5 rcts '47	99¾	99¾
Inter Rapu Tran 5s sta '66	64½	64½
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	100¾	100¾
Int Paper 6s '55	87	87
Int Rys Cen Am 6½s '47	93¼	93¼
Int Tel & Tel 5s	97½	97
Keith 6s '46	83	83
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	103½	103½
La Ark 5s	84⅜	84¼
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	93⅛	93⅛
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	101½	101½
Min St L & SSM 5s gtd	98	98
Min St P & SSM 6½s '31	100½	100½
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	79⅛	79
Mo Pac 5s F '77	100¾	100¾
Mo Pac 5½s '49	109½	109½
Mobile & Birm 4s '45	95½	95½
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	83½	83½
Mutual Fuel 5s	104⅜	104⅜
Morris & C 4½s	100¼	100¼
Nat Dairy Prod 5¼s '48	98	98
Nat Rad 6½s '47	22	22
N E T & T 4½s B '61	101¼	101¼
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	90½	90¼
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	83	83
N Y Chi & St L deb 4s '31	100¼	100¼
N Y Chi & St L 4½s '78	97½	97½
N Y NH & H 4½s '67	94	94
N Y NH & H cv 6s '48	122	122
N Y Tel rfg 6s '41	109	109
N Y W'chester & B 4½s '46	88¼	88¼
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57	102⅝	102⅝
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	103⅜	103⅜
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	105¼	105¼
Nor Pac pr lin 4s '97	91½	91½
Nor Pac 6s B 2047	114	113½
Otis Steel 6s '41	102½	102¼
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	103⅜	103
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	104¼	104¼
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40	90½	90½
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	102¼	102¼
Penn Dixie C-C 6s '41	78¼	78½
Penn R R 4½s D	97	97
Penn R R 4¾s '63	101⅜	101⅜
Pere Marq 4s '56	92½	92½
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	95⅞	95⅜
Phil Co 5s '67	100⅜	100⅜
Phil & Read C & I 5s '79	81	81
Phil & Read C & I 6s '49	99½	99½
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	104	104
Pitts C C&StL 5s B '75	100½	100½
Pub Svc E & G 4½s '67	100¼	100¼
Pub Svc NJ 1970s	100½	100½
Pure Oil 5½s 1940	98¾	98½
Read rfg 4½s '97	100	100
Read Cen RR NJ col 4s '51	94	93⅞
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	99	99
Rio G & W 1st 4s '39	86	86
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s' 34	99¾	99⅜
St L & S F 4s A '50	91	90¾
St L & S F 4½s '78	92⅞	92⅝
St L & S F gen 5s '31	101¼	101¼
St L S W 1st 4s '89	88	88
St L S W con 4s '32	99⅜	99⅜
St L S W 1st 5s '52	100¾	100¾
St P & K C S L 4½s '41	97⅞	97⅞
St P U Depot rfg 5s '72	106⅝	106⅝
Seabd A L rfg 4s '59	49	48
Seabd A L con 6s '45	60	59
Shell Union 5s '47	97¼	97
Shell Union 5s ct ww	99¾	99½
Sinclair Cn O 6s '30 D	100¼	100¼
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	103⅛	103½
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	104½	104½
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	102¼	102⅛
Sinclair Pipe L & f 5s '42	101⅛	101⅛
Skelly Oil 5½s '39	95⅞	95⅝
So Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	104⅞	104⅞
Solway 5s	98	98
So Pacific col 4s '49	93½	93½
So Pac 4½s '68	98⅜	98¼
So Pac 4½s '69 ww	100	100
So Pac col 5s '44	94	94
So Pac Oregon A 4½s '77	99¼	99
So Ry gen 4s '56	90¾	90½
So Ry gen 6½s '56	123¾	123¾
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	104½	104
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	80½	80½
Tex Corp 5s '44	104¾	104½
Tex & Pac 5s C '79	102¾	102¾
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	47¾	47¾
Third Ave adp 5s '60	26¼	26¼
Trans Cont Oil 6½s '38 xw	100½	100½
Union El L & P rfg 5s '33	101½	101½
Union Oil Cal 5s C '35	100⅝	100⅝
Union Pacific 4½s '67	100	100
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	95½	95½
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	91	91
Util Pow & Lt 5s ww	101¼	101
Va Ry 5s '62	106⅜	106⅜
Va Ry & Power 5s '34	101½	101½
Wabash 4½s '78	93½	93½
Warner Quinn 6s '39	81½	81½
Warner Sug 1st 7s '41	104½	104
Warner Bros Pict 6s	99⅞	97¼
West Pa Pow 5s G '56	105½	105½
Western Maryland 4s '52	85½	84¾
Western Un r e 4½s '50	99¾	99¾
Western Un 5s '51	104	103⅝
Western Un col 5s '38	103	101⅞
Western Un 5s 1960	104	103⅞
Wheeling Stl 4½s B '53	91⅝	91½
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	102⅜	102⅜
White Sew Mach 6s '36 xw	62	62
Willys-Ov'd 1st 6½s '33	99⅝	99⅜
Youngstown 5s	103	102⅞
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	100	100
Wis Cen 4s	75⅜	75⅜

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last	July 26
3½s '47	100.30	100.30	100.30	100.30	...
1st 4¼s '47	102.9	102.9	102.9	102.9	102.5
4th 4¼s '38	103.1	103.3	103.1	103.1	103.1
US 4s '54	108.18	108.18	108.18	108.18	108.18

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102.8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

Akershus 5s '63	93¾	93¾
Alpine Mon Stl 7s '55	96	96
Antioquia 7s B '45	78	78
Argentine 5½s '62	93½	93⅛
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	99¼	99⅛
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	98¾	98¾
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	99	99
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	99	99
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	98½	98½
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	98⅞	98½
Australia 4½s '57	78	77⅝
Australia 5s '55	88½	88¼
Australia 5s '57	88¼	88
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	104½	104¼
Austria Hydro 6½s rct	86	85½
Austria (Upper) 6½s '57	89	89
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	94⅜	94⅜
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	95	94⅞
Belgium (King) 6s '55	104½	104
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	110	110
Belgium (King) 7s '55	114⅜	114¼
Belgium (King) 7s '56	109½	109½
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	91¾	91¾
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	92	92
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	90¼	90
Bolivia 7s '69 ct	71⅞	71¼
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	71⅜	71⅜
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	105¾	105¾
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	88½	88¼
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	76	76
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	75¾	75½
Brazil (US) 7½s '52	102½	102⅛
Brozil (US) 8s '41	101	100⅝
Breda 7s ww	77	77
Bremen 7s '35	103¼	103⅛
Brisbane 5s '57	81¼	81¼
Buenos Aires 6s '61	82¾	82¾
Bulgaria 7s rcts '67	81	80¾
Can (Dom) 4½s '36	102	101¾
Can (Dom) 5s '52	105	105
Chile (Bank) ct 6½s '57	93¾	93¾
Chile (Bank) ct 6¾s '61	96¾	96¾
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	90⅛	90⅛
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	102	102
Chilean Loan 7s	94½	94
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	92	92
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46	79	78¼
Colombia (King) 6s Jan	75¾	75⅝
Columbia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	75½	75½
Coph'n (City) 5s5 '552	99	99
Cuba (Rep) 4½s '49	93⅜	93⅜
Cuba (Rep) 1945s	94	94
Danish Mun 8s B '46	109½	109½
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	93½	93¼
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	101⅛	101¼
Denmark (King) 6s '42	105½	105½
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	101	100¾
Duke Power 6s	105	104⅞
Fiat 7s '46 war	95	95
Fiat 7s '46 ex-war	92¼	91¾
Finland 5½s '58	86	86
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	97¾	97¾
Finnish A 6½s '54	97¾	97¾
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	107⅞	107⅞
French (Rep) 7s '49	119½	119½
French (Rep) 7½s '41	124⅝	124½
Germ 7s '49	106⅛	106⅛
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	90¼	90¼
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	84⅝	84⅜
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	84½	84½
Germ G E 6s '48	95⅞	95⅞
Germ G E 7s '45	95⅞	95⅞
Gelsenh Min '65	96¼	93¼
Greek 7s '64	101	101
Harpen 6s '49 ww	91	91
Italian Credit Con 7s B '47	94½	94½
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	95⅝	95⅝
Italy (King) 7s '51	98¼	98
Jap (Conv Pwr) 6½s '50	94	94
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44	99⅞	99⅞
Jap (Im Gov) 2d 4s '31	97½	97½
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	105¼	105¼
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s	92⅛	92
Jugoslavia Bk 7s '57	85½	85½
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59 ww	96¼	96¼
Leipzig (City) 7s rcts '47	96½	96½
Lombard El 7s '52 xw	95½	95½
Lyons (City) 6s '34	105¾	105¾
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	105¾	105¾
Milan (City) 6½s '52	90	89⅞
Minas 6½s '58	69	69
Montecatin 7s '37 xw	97¾	97¾
Montevid (City) 7s '52	100½	100½
New So Wales 5s '57	83½	83½
New So Wales 5s '58	83½	83
Nord Rys 6½s '50	105½	105½
Nor Germ Lloyd 6s '47	92	92
Norway (King) 5s '63	99½	99½
Norway (King) 5½s '65	102½	102¼
Norway (King) 6s '43	104¾	104¾
Norway (King) 6s '44	105	105
Norway (King) 6s '52	103¼	103⅛
Norwegian El 5½s '57	93½	93½
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	90¼	90¼
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	96¼	96
Oslo G & E 5s '63	93¼	93¼
Panama (Rep) 5s '53	102¾	102¾
Paris-Lyons Med 6s '58	104⅛	104
Peru 6s '60	71	71
Poland 6s '40	74½	74½
Poland 7s '47	84¼	84¼
Prague (City) 7½s '52	104¾	104¾
Rhine Main 7s '50	101½	101½
Rhine Westphalia 7s '50	101½	101½
Rio G do Sul (State) 6s '68	67	66
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '66	78½	78½
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '67	74¼	74¼
Royal Dutch 4s ww	89⅝	89¾
Rome (City) 6½s '52	90⅜	90⅛
Rotterdam (City) 6s '64	103⅞	103⅞
Ruhr 6s	82½	82½
Salvador (Rep) 8s '48	109½	109⅜
Santa Fe (Prov) 7s '42	92½	92
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	89½	89½
Saxon State 7s '45	98½	98½
Seine (Dept) 7s '42	108¼	108¼
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	85⅝	85⅝
Siemens 6½s ct '51	104½	104
Soissons (City) 6s '36	106	106
Sweden (King) ct 5½s '54	107⅛	107⅛
Swiss Gov 5½s '46	106	106
Tokyo El Lt 6s '53	87½	87½
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	105⅜	105
Uni Stl W 5½s A '51	91¼	90¼
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60	91¼	91¼
Uruguay (Rep) 8s '46	107	107
Vienna 6s '52	85½	85½
Venetian Mtg Bk 7s '52	95½	95½
Westphalia El 6s '53	83½	83½
Yokohama (City) 6s '61	97	97

RAILWAY EARNINGS

GULF COAST LINES

	1930	1929
June gross	$1,140,135	$1,087,908
Net oper income	204,734	177,670
Six mos' gross	8,954,676	8,123,012
Net oper income	2,138,128	1,485,264

INTERNATIONAL-GREAT NORTHERN

	1930	1929
June gross	$1,181,025	$1,400,438
Net oper income	26,710	145,970
Net oper income	59,310	790,691

DELAWARE & HUDSON

(Report to Interstate Commerce Commission)

	1930	1929
June gross	$3,017,118	$3,476,283
Net oper income	401,440	713,727
Six mos' gross	7,573,579	9,009,417
Six mos' gross	18,645,923	20,012,604

CENTRAL OF NEW JERSEY

	1930	1929
June gross	$4,207,433	$4,726,170
Net oper income	417,930	658,511
Six mos' gross	26,137,705	28,074,749
Net oper income	3,033,231	3,888,206
Net oper income	2,339,300	3,352,585

DELAWARE LACKAWANNA & WESTERN

(Report to Interstate Commerce Commission)

	1930	1929
June gross	$5,768,909	$6,622,191
Net oper income	973,219	1,312,843
Six mos' gross	34,915,803	40,478,213
Net oper income	5,025,259	7,885,394

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS

	1930	1929
June gross	$1,560,169	$2,013,837
Net oper def	211,157	*84,424
Six mos' gross	10,267,354	12,151,821
Net oper def	446,172	*682,222

NEW YORK, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS

	1930	1929
June gross	$3,817,710	$4,776,767
Net op inc	464,901	898,322
6 mos gross	24,297,216	27,852,264
Net op inc	3,235,819	5,411,756

NEW YORK CENTRAL

	1930	1929
June gross	$41,626,145	$50,007,658
Net op inc	6,364,083	9,709,482
6 mos gross	248,697,298	290,974,118
Net op inc	32,160,278	51,089,733

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

	1930	1929
June gross	$47,814,092	$58,026,097
Net op inc	7,150,285	11,873,461
6 mos gross	290,730,866	330,749,406
Net op inc	45,336,673	64,657,052

ILLINOIS CENTRAL SYSTEM

	1930	1929
June gross	$12,137,496	$14,282,226
Net op inc	1,712,025	1,494,383
6 mos gross	78,433,202	89,032,016
Net op inc	10,025,437	12,856,810

DETROIT, TOLEDO & IRONTON

(Report to Interstate Commerce Commission)

	1930	1929
June gross	0813.150	$1,245,944
Net oper income	288,550	370,870
Six mos gross	6,562,265	7,617,699
Net oper income	2,530,626	2,693,847

GREAT NORTHERN

	1930	1929
June gross	$9,134,187	$11,025,582
Net oper income	1,729,328	2,816,439
Six mos' gross	45,736,900	56,185,557
Net oper income	3,312,197	10,693,284

ATCHISON

	1930	1929
June sales	$18,251,165	*$22,597,088
Net oper income	3,622,523	6,195,926
Six mos' gross	107,144,778	*121,106,551
Net oper income	10,276,071	25,321,779

*Includes $2,493,193 back mail pay.

BALTIMORE & OHIO

	1930	1929
June gross	$17,902,603	$21,282,674
Net oper income	3,963,677	4,788,077
Six mos' gross	106,444,285	119,294,952
Net oper income	17,722,855	22,490,840

COMMODITY PRICES

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange, and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	July 28	July 21	Week Ago
Wheat, 2 red	$1.02½	$1.01	$1.58⅞
Corn, 3 yellow	1.05⅛	.97	1.23⅝
Oats, 2 white	.46½	.41	.61¾
Flour	5.30	5.25	8.00
Beef, family	23.50	22.50	30.00
Pork	30.50	31.50	32.00
Lard	.1020	.1025	.1280
Cotton, mid up	.1295	.1325	.1865
Zinc	.0450	.0425	.0675
Iron	19.75	19.76	22.26
Steel, bill Pitt	31.00	31.00	36.00
Copper	.1100	.1100	.1800
Tin	.2950	.2945	.4700
Rubber	.1087½	.1100	.2100
Sugar	.0470	.0470	.0550
Lead	.0525	.$525	.0675
Print cloth	.0425	.0425	.0525

AMERICAN PIANO CO.

NEW YORK—Judge Alfred C. Coxe in the Federal Court has authorized receivers of American Piano Company to disburse 50 per cent dividend on claims of all general creditors of the corporation.

A Window in Wall Street

A DEPRESSION-PROOF BUSINESS

The turnover of chewing gum in the United States seems to be a continuous activity. As a result, the chewing gum industry keeps not only many mouths, but many hands employed as well, and appears to have stepped into the ranks of depression-proof industries. For instance, American Chicle Company, in a year like 1930, is reporting better earnings than in 1929. For the first six months this company reported a gain of 4 per cent over the like period last year. And it has been the experience of the company that its profits run higher in the last than in the first half of the year.

CONSISTENT DIVIDEND PAYERS

Leib, Keyston & Co. has just published a list of stocks showing dividends paid, current yield and years of continuous dividends, which shows that Pacific Mutual Life Insurance has been paying continuous dividends for 46 years, Standard Oil of New Jersey 42 years, Western Union 57 years, New York Central 61 years, Pennsylvania 75 years, Consolidated Gas 38 years, American Telephone & Telegraph 48 years, U. G. I. 45 years, Burroughs Adding Machine 35 years, National Biscuit 31 years, Westinghouse Air Brake 35 years, United Fruit 31 years and General Electric 28 years.

GROWING STOCKHOLDERS LISTS

That a wider distribution of common stocks among investors has developed since the stock market break of last fall is indicated in the following: Common stockholders of United Gas Improvement Company now number approximately 68,000 as compared with about 33,000 a year ago, or an increase in excess of 100 per cent. Electric Bond & Share stockholders last year numbered something more than 37,000, while currently the number approximates 74,000, or just double. The Pennsylvania Railroad announced that as of July 1, it had 207,869 stockholders, a new high record, and an increase of 50,000 over the like date last year. The stockholders of F. W. Woolworth Company at the present time are understood to total 25,000, or twice the amount reported last year. Standard Oil of New Jersey lists approximately 101,000 stockholders, as compared with 76,000 last year. General Motors shows a remarkable growth in its stockholders' list from 85,000 at this time last year to approximately 240,000. Stockholders of the United States Steel Corporation now number 129,000, compared with 105,000 last year.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Call loans—renewal rate	3%	2%
Commercial paper	3¼@4	3¼@4
Customers' loans	5	5
Collateral loans	5	5
Time Loans—		
Sixty-ninety days	2¾@3	2¾@3
Four to six months	3 @3½	3 @3½
	Today	Last Previous
Bar silver in New York	34⅞c	35⅜c
Bar silver in London	16¼d	16⅞d
Bar gold in London	85s 3¼d	85s 1d

Clearing House Figures

	Boston	New York
Exchanges	$65,000,000	$579,000,000
Balances	43,000,000	135,000,000
F R bank credit	42,444,830	88,000,000

Acceptance Market

30 days	2 @1⅞
60 days	2 @1⅞
90 days	2 @1⅞
4 months	2⅛@2⅛
5 months	2⅜@2¼
6 months	2⅜@2¼

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 Federal Reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rates as follows:

Atlanta	3½%	Bombay	5%
Chicago	3½	Calcutta	5
Boston	3	Budapest	5½
Cleveland	4½	Copenhagen	4½
Dallas	4	Lisbon	7½
New York	2½	London	3
Philadelphia	3½	Paris	2½
Kansas City	4	Helsingfors	6½
Minneapolis	4	Riga	7
Richmond	3½	Prague	5
St. Louis	4	Rome	5½
San Francisco	4	Sofia	6
Athens	8	Stockholm	5½
Amsterdam	3	Tokyo	5.

TRADE UNIONISM FOR INDIA UNDER CONSIDERATION

Royal Commission on Labor Holding Conferences at India House, London

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Whether it would be possible for workers' organizations to be formed in India, where trade unionism is but weakly represented, was one of the issues raised at a meeting of the Royal Commission on Labor in India, held in the new India House.

Evidence was presented to the commission, which is headed by John Henry Whitley, former Speaker of the House of Commons, in regard to the experience in Great Britain of the establisnment and operation of works' committees or works' councils by arrangement and in collaboration with trade unions.

The commission has been at work since August, 1929, in taking evidence in India and Great Britain in connection with industrial undertakings, with a view to making useful recommendations calculated to bring about harmonious relations between employers and employees in the industries and plantations of British India.

That works' committees have been of benefit to employees, employers and to industry in Britain was a fact elicited by Mr. Whitley from C. J. Spencer, general manager of the Metropolitan Electric Tramways, Ltd., who appeared before the commission to give evidence of the operation of committees and workers' groups associated with the undertaking he represented.

Mr. Spencer declared that his experience proved that the operation of committees representing employers and employees established an atmosphere of trust between capital and labor and a feeling of comradeship in actual working experience. He cited the fact that out of 461 cases which came up for the consideration of a joint committee, representing the firm and the workers, between 1921 and 1929, 395 cases were settled by mutual agreements; the bulk of the remaining cases were virtually settled, because discussion eliminated the more significant aspects of the problems.

The machinery existing in Great Britain for enabling employers and employees to negotiate their problems, has done much for removing industrial difficulties, in the opinion of Harold E. Clay, national secretary of the passenger services group of the Transport and General Workers Union. Whether a similarly organized system of relations between employers and workers in India would be successful was a matter which, Mr. Clay maintained, depended on the psychological attitude of Indians themselves.

It was revealed by members of the commission that the lack of trade unions or other organizations among the masses of India's industrial world raised a problem as to how the relationships between employees and employers could best be bridged.

Scots Plan to Loan Pictures to Schools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH—A scheme for the lending to schools of pictures selected by pupils and their teachers was discussed here recently by the Society of Scottish Artists.

During the last year the council of the society experimented in a loan scheme in cooperation with a school in Edinburgh. As it had been such a success the society voted in favor of it being tried on a large scale.

The retiring president of the Society of Scottish Artists, W. Caldwell Crawford, said that the council had decided to draw up a plan for loan exhibits to schools after hearing Lord Provost Whitson's suggestion at the last annual meeting. It had been tried as an experiment with an Edinburgh school and the teachers and pupils had taken a keen interest, as had some of the parents.

The children were given voting papers and, going round the society's exhibition, enumerated what they considered the best pictures. Those pictures might be lent to the school for a certain time, the artist receiving from the school a certain percentage of the catalogued price of the picture. The results were encouraging and indicated great possibilities.

VILLAGE OF TURKS GIVE UP SMOKING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BELGRADE—In Jugoslavia the saying for a man who smokes much is "he smokes like a Turk." But there is one Moslem village in south Serbia which gives the saying the lie.

A month ago the hodja (Moslem priest) of the village of Mala Hocha in south Serbia preached in the mosque and spoke of the harm done by tobacco, asking the peasants to give up smoking. The latter obeyed him, giving their "besa" or word of honor that they would not smoke any more. Further, they decided to boycott any one of their number who should break his word.

OLD BRITISH SHIPS FIND BUYERS ABROAD

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Whenever British shipbuilding is suffering from a slack time or when the number of laid-up ships is on the increase, there is a demand for an agreement among shipowners to break up tonnage rather than to sell it to foreign countries. It is not generally realized what a large number of British vessels go to foreign ownership in the course of a year.

According to the Board of Trade returns for the 11 years since 1919 a yearly average transfer of 316 vessels has been effected from British to foreign registry. In the year 1929 there were sold to foreigners, not for the purpose of breaking up, a total of 149 vessels. These represented a total price of £3,070,432 or an average of £5.87 per ton. This tonnage was spread over 24 different countries, the principal buyers being from Italy, Germany, Greece, Sweden, Norway, and Spain. Only 12 vessels were sold to five different countries for breaking up.

Thus, in the absence of some scheme, such as has been suggested for a fund to compensate owners who sacrifice obsolete ships to be broken up, it is not difficult to understand that firms cannot afford to sell vessels for breaking up when much more can be obtained for them from foreign buyers desiring to use them.

SEE your Radio Dealer Today—have your TUBES TESTED

Cunningham RADIO TUBES will "pep up" your set

The Dialer's Guide

Features followed by sponsor and network in parentheses. "CBS," "CBS Chicago" and "CBS Pacific" are general networks of Columbia Broadcasting System. "WEAF Chain," "WJZ Chain," "NBC Chicago" and "NBC Pacific" are networks of National Broadcasting Company. These are followed by "—T" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. When only single station is used its call letters will be given. All time is eastern daylight except "Chicago" and "Pacific," which are given in respective times. All time p. m. unless otherwise stated.

FOR FRIDAY, AUG. 1

Rhythmic Music

Pollack and Lawnhurst, piano duo; Karl Landt, baritone; Blue Ridge Boys, instrumental trio (Cloverdale—WJZ, WBZ, WBAL, WRVA). "Limelights." 6:15.

Ted Fiorito's orchestra (CBS—T). 7:15.

Breen and de Rose, vocal duo; Welcome Lewis, contralto; Andy Sannella, guitarist; Sam Herman, xylophonist (WEAF Chain). Popular half hour. 7:30.

Bernhard Levitow's Commodore Orchestra (CBS—T). 7:45.

Harry Reser and his Eskimos (Clicquot—WEAF Chain). Medley fashion. 9.

Elliott Shaw, baritone; Rovers Male Quartet; Ohman and Arden, piano duo; orchestra (WEAF—T). Medleys from shows and pictures plus a goodly number of southern tunes. Hour program, half hour on west coast. 10.

Vincent Lopez and his Hotel St. Regis Orchestra (WEAF Chain). 11.

Bert Lown's Biltmore Orchestra; Will Osborne's Orchestra; Cotton Club Band (CBS—T). 11, 11:30, 12.

"Modern Melodists" (NBC—KGO). Modern arrangements of the semi-classics. 9:15.

Laughner-Harris Hotel St. Francis Orchestra (NBC—KGO, KFSD, KFI). One hour. 11.

Orchestral

Pacific Feature Hour (WJZ—T). Classical program from San Francisco, direction Joseph Hornik. Saint-Saens's "Rondo Capriccioso," by Berthe Baret, violin soloist. 4.

Vagabonds String Ensemble (CBS—T) Fifteen minutes. 7:15.

George Vause, pianist; Little Symphony Orchestra (Bamberger—WOR). Features, Samuel Coleridge-Taylor's five-movement "Hiawatha Suite"; Mozart's "Concertino for Piano and Orchestra," with extra piano part added by Grieg, Mr. Vause, soloist. 8.

Ludwig Laurier's Slumber Music Ensemble (WJZ Chain). 11:15.

Vocal and Instrumental

"Light Opera Gems" (CBS—T). Afternoon half hour by soloists, quartet and orchestra. 4.

Gitla Erstinn, soprano; Darrell Woodyard, bass; women's trio; male quartet; orchestra (Cities Service—WEAF—T). Balladry, light opera, musical comedy arias and medley of popular tunes by two pianos. 8.

Mixed chorus; orchestra (Armour—WJZ—T). 9:30.

Lois Bennett, soprano; Mary Hopple, contralto; male quartet; orchestra (Armstrong—WJZ—T). Balladry. 10.

Pacific Nomads (NBC—KGO, KGW, KOA). Soloist and string orchestra direction of Charles Hart. 10:30.

Service Bands

United States Army Band (WEAF Chain). 4:15. (CBS—T) 8:30.

Hill Billy Music

Crockett Mountaineers (CBS—T). Fifteen minutes by family group. 7.

Pickard Family (WJZ Chain). Family group from Chicago. 8:05.

Vocal Ensembles

Columbia Male Chorus (CBS—T). 10.

Wheaties Quartet; Gold Medal Organist (General Mills—CBS—T). 10:30.

"Tone Pictures" (NBC Pacific). Los Angeles male quartet, Donald Novis, prize winner, soloist. 8:45.

Recitals

Maurice Tyler, tenor (WEAF—T). 7:05.

Phil Cook (Quaker—WJZ—T). 7:30.

Lucile Barrow Turner, Negro folk songs (Natural Bridge—WJZ Chain). 8:45.

"Nocturne" (CBS—T). Ann Leaf at the organ. 12:30 a. m.

Popular Vocal

Breen and de Rose, voices, piano, ukulele (WJZ Chain). 5:15.

"Ole and the Girls" (NBC—KGO, KHQ, KGW). Trio. 8.

Dramatic Sketches and Music

"Uncle Abe and David" (Goodrich—WEAF Chain). 6:45, 11:15.

"Amos 'n' Andy" (Pepsodent—WJZ Chain). 7. NBC Chicago and Pacific. 10:30.

"William Tell" (CBS—T). Brad Browne's Nit Wits. 8.

"Peewee and Windy" (Hickok—WJZ Chain). 8:30.

"True Story Hour" (McFadden—CBS). 9.

"Big Guns" (WEAF Chain). At the front. 9:30.

"Under the Jolly Roger" (WJZ Chain). 10:30.

Godfrey Ludlow, violinist; male quartet; time signals (Elgin—WJZ—T). 11.

"The Dragon in the Sun" (NBC—KGO, KOA). Mystery melodrama. 10.

Talks

Floyd Gibbons (Funk & Wagnalls—WJZ Chain). 6:45, 11:45.

"The Monitor Views the News" (WHDH). 6:45.

"The American Golfer" (WJZ Chain). Latest golf news by Grantland Rice; lessons by Alex Morrison, professional. 7:15.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House Saturday were the following:

Mrs. Rena W. Mabie, New York City.
Mrs. P. R. Crawford, Detroit, Mich.
P. R. Crawford, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. Theron M. Hall, Detroit, Mich.
Theron M. Hall, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. Wayland W. Wilson, South Pasadena, Calif.
Miss Marion Wilson, South Pasadena, Calif.
Mrs. Anne R. Owen, Wichita Falls, Tex.
Alex. J. Findlay, Glasgow, Scot.
Mrs. Elizabeth J. Findlay, Glasgow, Scot.
Mrs. Helen Findlay, Cliffwood Beach, N. J.
Josie Murphy, Ainsworth, Neb.
Mrs. E. Smith, Richmond Hill, L. I., N. Y.
Ernest F. Smith, Richmond Hill, L. I., N. Y.
Catharine Heefner, Harrisburg, Pa.
Ada E. Le Richeux, Duluth, Minn.
Katherine A. King, Duluth, Minn.
Esther Norton, New York City.
Arthur N. Starin, Germantown, Pa.
Helen M. Tilbury, Denver, Colo.
Frieda A. Phillips, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Aline A. Allen, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Sarah E. Bliss, Springfield, Mass.
Sarah A. Shear, New York City.
Nellie S. Cheney, Scotia, N. Y.
H. Hillward, Montreal, Can.
Anita L. Jameson, Camberley, Eng.
Gertrude Rector, Tulsa, Okla.
Ernest A. Johnson, Yonkers, N. Y.
Maude R. Johnson, Yonkers, N. Y.
Edward C. W. Johnson, Indianapolis, Ind.
A. Paul Hartwell, Sound Beach, Conn.
Paul Hartwell, Sound Beach, Conn.
Conrad Hoffman, Kiel, Ger.
Mrs. Conrad Hoffman, Kiel, Ger.
Miss Mary A. Channell, Stonehurst, Pa.
Miss Martha Stumler, Cincinnati, O.
Miss Jeannie M. Crouse, South Bend, Ind.
Miss Mary H. Pearsall, Elgin, Ill.
Harry B. Freedman, Rochester, N. Y.
Mrs. Helen V. Freedman, Rochester, N. Y.
Julius E. Heroneusus, Baltimore, Md.
Helen Heroneusus, Baltimore, Md.
Douglas Williamson, Baltimore, Md.
Charles E. Niedhamer, Indianapolis, Ind.
Mrs. Mabel R. Neidhamer, Indianapolis, Ind.
Mrs. R. E. Hall, St. Joseph, Mo.
R. E. Hall, St. Joseph, Mo.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

AGENTS WANTED

SELL 21-card $1 Christmas assortments and personal greetings; supremely beautiful designs and lined envelopes; finest sentiments; unsurpassed values, generous commissions; request samples. DOEHLA CO., Dept. S-5, Fitchburg, Mass.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

FOR SALE—A nursery located near New York growing trees, shrubs, evergreens, etc., the most interesting, clean and profitable business; sales have doubled every year; no indebtedness or mortgages; price a fraction of the price of stock; experience not necessary. Box T-12, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WANTED—Girl who is interested in building a department of dance in dragantic studio; should be able to teach social and rhythmic dancing and fencing; guarantee. Box X-41, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., N. Y. City.

PROFESSIONAL SHOPPER

TO HELP YOU

How may I serve you in Washington?
Suggest a stopping place?
Find a home?
Purchase a souvenir?
Mail your business circulars?
N. B. MEDLEY
518 Colorado Building Washington, D. C.

SALESMEN WANTED

SALESMEN, experienced in grocery field; sell buying service; iron-clad guarantee; merchants take no risk; exclusive territory; commission basis. UNITY STORES CORPORATION, 228 N. La Salle Street, Chicago, Department CSM.

Classified advertisements for The Christian Science Monitor are received at the following advertising offices:

BOSTON
107 Falmouth St. Tel. Commonwealth 4330
NEW YORK
270 Madison Ave. Tel. Caledonia 2706
LONDON
2, Adelphi Terrace Tel. Temple Bar 1364
PARIS
3 Avenue de l'Opera Gutenberg 42.71
FLORENCE
11, Via Magenta Tel. 23.406
BERLIN
59A Unter den Linden Merkur 6523
PHILADELPHIA
902 Fox Bldg. Tel. Rittenhouse 9186
CHICAGO
1058 McCormick Bldg. Tel. Webster 7182
CLEVELAND
1499 Union Trust Bldg. Tel. Cherry 7699
DETROIT
3-101 General Motors Bldg. Tel. Empire 2099
KANSAS CITY
405 National Fidelity Bldg Tel. Victor 3702
SAN FRANCISCO
625 Market St. Tel. Sutter 7240
LOS ANGELES
Van Nuys Bldg Tel. Trinity 2004
SEATTLE
350 Skinner Bldg. Tel. Main 3904
ST. LOUIS
1775 Rlway. Exch. Bldg. Tel. Chestnut 5173
PORTLAND, OREGON
1022 Am. Bank Bldg Tel. Beacon 9395

Also by Local Advertising Representatives in many cities throughout the United States and other countries.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

AGENTS WANTED

WANTED—Agents for "Pecan Cake," made by an old southern recipe. JACK HORNER'S CORNER, 300 N. Lombardy St., Richmond, Va.

APARTMENTS AND FURNITURE

NEW YORK CITY—For sale, lease and complete furnishings of modern two-story apartment; ideal for business people; leaving city, will sacrifice; rent reasonable. 228 East 36th St., Apartment 1 D. Lexington 5560.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Back Bay, 1 Block from Beacon St.

4 AND 5 ROOMS, mahogany and gumwood finish; elevator, tiled kitchen and bath, fireplace, Frigidaire; desirable tenants. 452 Audubon Road, Boston. Tel Com. 8078.

BEACON STREET, BROOKLINE
Eight rooms and bath. General Electric refrigeration; low rent. Apply to Janitor, 1477 Beacon St., or CHAS. E. CUSHING, 68 Devonshire St., Boston. HUBbard 1050.

BOSTON—Exclusive 2-room apartment; best location; Frigidaire and incinerators; references required. Apply OWNER, Regent 3026-2979.

CENTRAL: Two-room housekeeping suite. Box H-23, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

HIGH-CLASS SUITE
90 FENWAY, BOSTON
8 LARGE ROOMS, reception hall, 2 baths; all rooms outside; General Electric refrigeration. Apply to Superintendent or CHAS. E. CUSHING, 68 Devonshire St. HUB bard 1050.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y.—Near parkway and trains, 2nd floor, 2-family house, 6 rooms, sun parlor, garage, heat and hot water supplied; adults preferred; $125 per month. 186 Beechwood Ave. Hillcrest 5708-W.

NEW YORK CITY—Unfurnished apartment, 6 large rooms, foyer, hall, large closets, 2 baths; beautifully located on Riverside Drive overlooking park and river; immediate possession. Tel. Lorraine 6956.

APARTMENTS WANTED

NEW YORK CITY — Furnished apartment wanted Central Park West, preferably between 58-72: 3 bedrooms, bath, large living room; September to June. C-94, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

CAPITAL AND SERVICE

A successful business executive desires to change his present activity and is seeking the right opportunity to invest his services and capital in a substantial and absolutely sound business, preferably for expansion purposes; only one that merits the most careful investigation will be entertained and the highest references must be exchanged; strictly confidential. Address Box R-12, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

CARPENTERS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Repairing, remodeling, new work; no job too small. R. F. SOPER, 6001 3rd St. N. W. Telephone GA. 1899.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED

YOUNG lady desires board Aug. 18 to Sept. 1 in real country easily accessible to Boston; prefers seclusion, informality plus, and should like loan of a rough-and-ready dog. Box G-20, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

DRESSMAKING

GOWNS REMODELED OR ALTERED
Telephone Endicott 0629 for Appointment
NEW YORK CITY

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

BANKING Brokerage and Commercial Office and Sales positions for men and women.
THE PERSONNEL COMPANY
198 Broadway, N. Y. C. Rm. 501 Cort. 2363

BUSINESS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
MARY F. KINGSTON
11 JOHN ST., N. Y. C. Cortlandt 6935

LOUISE C. HAHN—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions. 280 B'way. New York City. Telephone Worth 2080.

MRS. J. E. CURTISS—Formerly manager employment department Remington Typewriter Co.; business opportunities for men and women. 158 W. 45th St., New York City. Bryant 8835.

MRS. KEMP'S AGENCY
High grade colored maids; references.
2382 7th Ave., New York Audubon 2856

VOCATIONAL BUREAU, INC (Est. 1920)—We serve Manhattan's finest firms with high-grade office help; register in person, 9-2 p. m. 105 W. 40th, New York City. Pennsylvania 5389.

MOVING AND STORAGE

RETURN LOAD wanted from Illinois, Michigan, Indiana or Ohio August 6-8; house-to-house moving; packing, crating, shipping, storing. NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Mass. Tel. Talbot 2400.

OFFICES TO LET

NEW YORK CITY—Practitioner will rent attractive office part time. Room 1862, 11 West 42nd Street. Telephone Lackawanna 5145.

NEW YORK CITY, Salmon Tower, 11 West 42nd Street—Practitioner's office, part time. Inquire after 2 p. m. Room 1961.

NEW YORK CITY—Practitioner's attractive office, facing park, 19th floor, part time. 11 West 42nd St. Chickering 9272.

BANGOR & AROOSTOOK

Bangor & Aroostook Railroad reports for June a deficit after charges of $6676, comparing with a surplus after charges of $57,643 in June, 1929. For the six months ended June 30, surplus after charges was $1,300,056, comparing with $916,549 for the corresponding period last year. Six months' surplus after charges of $1,300,056 is equal, after preferred dividends, to $8.31 a share on 141,792 shares of common stock now outstanding, compared with $5.60 figured on the same amount of stock for the first half of 1929.

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OFFICE FURNITURE

LARGE selection of new and used furniture for office or studio. DRIVER DESK COMPANY. 6 East 33d, New York City.

PRINTING

PRINTING
200 Business Letterheads, $2.00; envelopes, cards, bills, same; combination, $7.00; 200 practitioner's cards and bills, $3.75; church and lecture work; announcements, programs, menus, booklets, reports; anything; reasonable; good work; good service. CALL PRINTING CO., 13 E. 16th Street, New York City. Algonquin 0147.

REAL ESTATE

DUNMOVIN—Country home on Langford Bay, Kent County, eastern shore of Maryland; 44 acres, with grove, ⅓ of mile water front, 90-foot dock; crabs, fish, oysters, ducking shore; 12-room house, with running water, electricity and hot-water heat. MRS. IVERS W. LEONARD, Chestertown, Md.

GLOUCESTER, MASS.—For sale, desirable home, large corner lot; 8 rooms, bath; good location in residential section. 207 Washington Street, Gloucester, Mass.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—For sale, 6-room house, all conveniences, at 426 Rockingham St.; owner leaving city, offering same at a bargain price of $8800 for quick sale; cost $11,000.

RESORTS

A DELIGHTFUL vacation, rest and recreation. SHADYKNOLL, Fairhaven, N. J., country estate near Asbury; moderate; booklet. VANHORN, Redbank 283.

RIDING INSTRUCTION

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Riding lessons, classes daily; special horses for children; horses available for summer camps. NORMAN CLARKE, 1411 Manchester Lane, N. W.

ROOMS TO LET

A CLUB RESIDENCE
FOR MEN AND WOMEN
$10 to $25 WEEKLY

TRANSIENTS $2 PER DAY UPWARD
New 550-room hotel, private baths, luxuriously furnished, all light and airy; swimming pool, gymnasium, social rooms, library, roof solarium, restaurant; garage; beautiful view New York Harbor; 5 minutes Wall Street; breakfast 25 cents up, lunch 50 cents, dinner $1; also a la carte at rates that will surprise you.
HOTEL PIERREPONT
Pierrepont and Hicks Streets
Brooklyn Heights, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Main 5500

NEW YORK CITY, 345 W. 85TH ST.—THOMAS RESIDENTIAL CLUB FOR GIRLS
Attractive bed-sitting rooms, single or share; kitchen privileges; maid; $7-$10.

NEW YORK CITY, 308 West 94th (Near Riverside)—Large, cool room; separate lavatory, well furnished; $9. TRIGGS, 3E.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Comfortable home for tourist parties; rates reasonable; 3 blocks from White House. MRS. F. M. DAWSON, 1830 G Street, N. W.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Furnished rooms for transients; Capitol and Congressional Library; reasonable. 220 Indiana Ave. N. W.

ROOMS WANTED

BOSTON—Room wanted by business woman, with kitchen privileges, near Christian Science church. Write full details. C-97, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CHAUFFEUR (29 years), single, capable driver, good references, wishes position. Box D-12, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

IN HARTFORD—By young man with 6 years' experience. L. H. GOLDTHWAITE, 30 Judson St., Silver Lane, Conn. 8-1942.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

REFINED, experienced girl of 16 would like position to care for children at summer place; good swimmer with four years camp experience; would also consider work in tea room. Tel. MELrose 2263-J (Melrose, Mass.).

STORES TO LET

BUFFALO, N. Y.
FOR RENT, STORE
267 E. GENESEE STREET

SUMMER BOARD

LAKE PLACID, N. Y.—Sunshine Cottage, near lakes, mountain trails; excellent table; refined, loving service. MRS. FRED J. SEE.

QUIET place in Conn. for several guests; convenient commutation; games, boating, swimming. Box H-25, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

WANTED—You to know that Lakeside Farm, Hampstead, N. H., is an ideal place to spend your vacation; on the shore of a beautiful lake where boating, bathing and fishing is always a delight; home cooked food, fresh vegetables, fruit, eggs and milk in abundance; 40 miles from Boston, Mass., on State road; reasonable rates. Tel. 22-2. ANNIE F. SANBORN.

CONNECTICUT

NEW HAVEN

THE H. M. BULLARD CO.
ORANGE STREET AT ELM
FURNITURE
RUGS—DRAPERIES
We carry Whittall Rugs

DELAWARE

WILMINGTON

Men's and Boys' Outfitters Since 1862
JAS. T. MULLIN & SONS, INC.
6th and Market, Wilmington
A GREAT STORE IN A GREAT CITY

Handsome Wedding Gifts of Plate and Solid Silver
MILLARD F. DAVIS
JEWELER—SILVERSMITH
Since 1879
831 Market St. Phone 2-3613

DIST. OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON

DISTRICT NATIONAL BANK
1406 G Street, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

The Christian Science Monitor
IS FOR SALE IN
DELAWARE
Wilmington — Pennsylvania Railroad Station; Equitable Trust Bldg. News Stand.
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
Washington—Rockelli News Stand, Union Station; Grace Dodge Shop, No. 1 Capitol and E Sts. Washington Hotel; Hotel Powhatan News Stand. Pennsylvania Ave. and 18th St., N. W., Marty's Store, 1135 Fourteenth St.; Joseph Schrot News Stand, Veterans' Bureau, Arlington Bldg.; L. A. Birch, 1616 H St., N. W.; G. Askin's News Stand, 1764 Columbia Road, N. W.; Capitol News Co., 227 B St., N. W.; Union News Stand No. 1, Union Station; Carlton Hotel News Stand; Charles E. Phillips News Stand National Press Bldg.; Wm. E. Sheary Nat'l Press Bldg.
MARYLAND
Baltimore—Baltimore News Co., Union Station. Cumberland—Port Cumberland Hotel News Stand; Algonquin Hotel.
VIRGINIA
Lynchburg—The Virginian Hotel, 8th and Church Sts.; the Peoples Bank Bldg., 8th and Main Sts. Newport News—Delmont News Stand, 2502 Washington Ave.; J. A. Jackson's News Stand, 28th St. and Washington Ave.
Portsmouth—Davis News Stand, High and Crawford Sts.
Richmond—Union News Co., Broad St. Station; L. P. Levy Co., Inc., 603 East Broad St.; Bus Terminal News Stand, 412 East Broad St.; News Stand at Main Street Station; Hotel Jefferson News Stand.
Roanoke—Mountain Trust Bldg. News Stand
WEST VIRGINIA
Clarksburg—J. P. Garrow's News Stand, Waldo Hotel; Pike News Stand, Fourth St.
Fairmont—Union News Stand, Fairmont Hotel.
Huron—Sherman & Moe, 265 Dakota Ave.
Morgantown—Hotel Morgan News Stand.
Parkersburg—Chancellor Hotel News Stand; Ashton News Stand, Market St.
Wheeling—McLure Hotel Lobby.

VIRGINIA

LYNCHBURG

Guggenheimer's
SUMMER SALES
Now in Progress
Unusual Savings on Seasonable Merchandise

HUDSON-MORGAN ELECTRIC CO., *Inc.*
Anything and Everything Electrical: Fixtures, Contract Wiring, etc.
We call your special attention to RADIOS
521 MAIN ST. LYNCHBURG, VA.

DOYLE—*Florists*
Flowers according to Doyle
708 MAIN ST., LYNCHBURG, VA.
118 MAIN ST., DURHAM, N. C.

NEWPORT NEWS

LENZ-WHEALTON CO.
Richfield Gasoline—Amalie Oils
U. S. Royal Cord Tires
1030 25TH STREET Phone 2107

DRY GOODS—SHOES
BESKIN'S DEPARTMENT STORE INC.
2400-02 Jefferson Ave.
and 2910-12 Washington Ave.
NEWPORT NEWS, VA.
Clothiers to the entire family.

LET OUR PRICES BE YOUR GUIDE
The Broadway Department Store
Newport News, Va.

G. & G. COAL CO.
Highest Grade Coal
24th St. and Virginia Ave.
PHONE 998

Newport News Laundry Corporation
QUALITY *SERVICE*
830 25th Street Phones 672-673
C. F. GARNER, *Manager*

W. T. EUBANK
Plumbing and Heating Contractor
Agent A.B.C. Oil Burner
3101 Jefferson Ave. Phone 2333

Shoe Repairing of "the Better Kind"
Eisenman's Shoe Hospital
2600 WASHINGTON AVE.

Broadway Shoe Store
Walk-Over and W. B. Coon Shoes
2916 WASHINGTON AVE.

Merchandise of Undisputed QUALITY
Toilet Goods—Candies—Stationery
at
FALCONER'S
3003 WASHINGTON AVE.

BARCLAY & SONS
Jewelers
"Ye Waverly Gifte Shoppe"

NORFOLK

You'll Find Quality and Value at
D. P. STORES
Located in Almost Every City in Virginia and North Carolina
See our advertisement under "Newport News" next Monday

Wm. J. Newton
FLORISTS
111 W. FREEMASON ST. Phone 24548
Member Florists' Telegraph Delivery

WRIGHT COAL and WOOD COMPANY
Phone 22661 1022 40th St.

HORNER'S
Cleaners and Dyers
Phone 22264 745 Raleigh Ave.

RICHMOND

POOLE'S PEWTER TRADE MARK
Makes a Lovely Gift
SCHWARZSCHILD'S
Silver—Jewelry
China—Glass
Second at Broad Street

HOFHEIMER'S
Reliable Shoes
PRICED MODERATELY
For the little tots and grown-ups.
Complete line of Gotham Gold Stripe Silk Stockings.
417 E. Broad St. & Broad at Third Sts.
RICHMOND, VA.

Hosiery Repairing
Southern Stelos Company, Inc.
410 EAST GRACE STREET

FLORIST
HAMMOND CO., Inc.
SECOND AND GRACE STS
MADISON 629 MADISON 630

VIRGINIA

RICHMOND
(Continued)

High Quality but Not High Priced
JACOBS & LEVY
THE QUALITY SHOP 705 E. BROAD ST.
Men's Apparel
—Kuppenheimer Clothes
—Heywood Shoes
—Knox Hats
Women's Apparel
—Townfield and Golflex Tailored Wear.

JACK HORNER'S CORNER
HANOVER and LOMBARDY
PHONE BOUL. 100
Aspics, cheese straws, rolls, sandwiches, mayonnaise, layer and individual cakes fresh daily.

Call Boulevard 4783
BROOKS TRANSFER
8-12 S. Linden Street Richmond, Va.

LOCAL and LONG-DISTANCE MOVING
F. W. Dabney & Co.
(Broad at Fifth)
Shoes for the Entire Family
LAIRD-SCHOBER CO.
Shoes for Women

Peek Frean's
BISCUITS
R. L. CHRISTIAN & CO.
402 E. BROAD Phone Ran. 160

Ewarts Cafeteria
112 N. FIFTH Mad. 4159
(opp. John Marshall Hotel)
Excellent Food at moderate prices

Eclipse Laundry
1519 W. MAIN
Blv'd 3340

W. H. JENKS
ELECTRIC WIRING
LIGHTING FIXTURES
308 East Grace St. Mad. 1982

ROANOKE

Attend Hancock's Once-a-Month Clover Sale, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, July 31st-August 1st-2nd.
A Store-Wide Economy Event
Hancock-Clay Company INCORPORATED
Jefferson St. at Franklin Road
"The best place to shop after all"

Roanoke's Shopping Headquarters
S. H. HEIRONIMUS & CO.
Roanoke's Leading Department Store
Have you tried the new
Peacock-Salem Laundry & Cleaners, Inc.
Complete Family Laundry Service and Superior Dry Cleaning
Phone 1411
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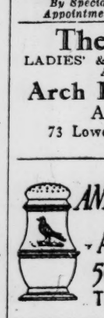
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Why famous: A British soldier. His family were English people who had settled in County Kerry, Ire., his father an officer in the 13th Dragoons. The son, in accordance with the familiar tradition, was educated at Woolwich Military Academy, and given his commission in the Royal Engineers. Already he had seen service during the Franco-Prussian War; and thereafter his duties led him into many distant parts of the Dominions. He was sent to Palestine and Cyprus to do some surveying, but stayed on in the East for the purpose of reorganizing the Egyptian Army, of which he shortly became the commander-in-chief. After extensive preparations for the reconquest of the Sudan, actual operations started in 1896. Kitchener, understanding the nature of Egyptian warfare, conducted his campaign masterfully. Finally, occurred the British entrance into Khartoum, in return for which triumph the commander was created Baron Kitchener of Khartoum.

When in 1899 came the Boer War, Kitchener went to South Africa as Lord Roberts's chief of staff. In the autumn of the following year both Boer strongholds having fallen, Lord Roberts handed over the chief command to Kitchener, upon whose shoulders was thus placed the responsibility for coping with the exasperations of the guerrilla warfare then adopted by the Boers. Kitchener, too, helped to determine the conditions of the peace. India was the scene of the next chapter in his military career. There he effected important reforms in the Indian Army. He might have been commander-in-chief in the Mediterranean, but refused in order to take an extensive tour of the remote Dominions, formulating fresh plans for their defense. There followed a short period of release from duty, at the close of which Kitchener was appointed British Resident in Cairo.

On Aug. 2, 1914, as he was about to board his ship at Dover to return to Egypt, Kitchener was summarily recalled to London. When, two days later, the war clouds broke, he was made Secretary of State for War—an appointment which was tremendously popular. He was then confronted by the task of expanding the army and training its forces, and in this connection the personality of the silent, stalwart, taciturn soldier was a prime factor. But the burden was perhaps too heavy for one man to support. Sometimes his policies were attacked, though he seems generally to have emerged supreme above his critics. Then came a day, June 5, 1916, when he embarked on the cruiser Hampshire from an unknown Scottish port, to proceed to a conference with the Russian Government. It is known that the same evening an explosion took place on board the cruiser; 12 sailors alone survived. Announcement was made that the ship had struck a mine. It seemed a mighty blow to the Allied cause, but other hands took up the tasks which Kitchener laid down. Perhaps he had done his part.

Brevities

San Francisco Chronicle: Among the little things that count more than big ones are caddies. They usually count about three strokes more.

Judge: Ice cream, we learn, is now being shipped by parcel post. No doubt they mark it "If not delivered in three days, never mind."

In Lighter Vein

The China Egg

Mother (to little girl who had been sent to the hen house for eggs): "Well, dear, were there no eggs?"

Little Girl: "No, Mummie, only the one the hen uses for a pattern."—*Royal Arcanum Bulletin.*

The Difference

"Women, in my opinion, are different now from what they used to be."

"How's that?"

"There's my daughter, for instance—she's taking up the law, whereas her mother always lays it down."—*Border Cities Star.*

Infant Soldiers

Teacher: "History states, 'From time to time the age limits were extended until at last it was said that the enemy was robbing the cradle to get soldiers for its armies.'"

Pupil: "Oh, I know what kind of soldiers they were. They call them the infantry!"

A Dubious Answer

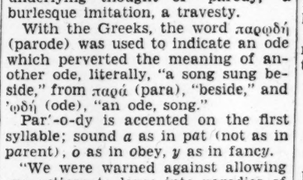
Student (graduating from college): "Good-by, sir. I want to thank you for all I know."

Professor: "Don't mention it—it's nothing at all."

And Artistic Effort

Mistress: "I can see a spider web in the corner, Ethel! To what do you attribute that?"

Maid: "To a spider, ma'am."—*Travaso* (Rome).


Pages Gales, Yverdon

"It's your own fault you are wet through."

"Why?"

"Well, you wanted a silk umbrella, and for the same price we could have got two cotton ones."

A Quotation for Today

HE WHO lives without a definite purpose achieves no higher end than to serve as a warning to others.—FANNY KEMBLE.

A Word a Day

Parody

Dryden, in his "Discourse on Satire," referred to "satiric poems, full of parodies; that is, of verses patched up from great poets, and turned into another sense than their author intended them." Here we glimpse the underlying thought of "parody," a burlesque imitation, a travesty.

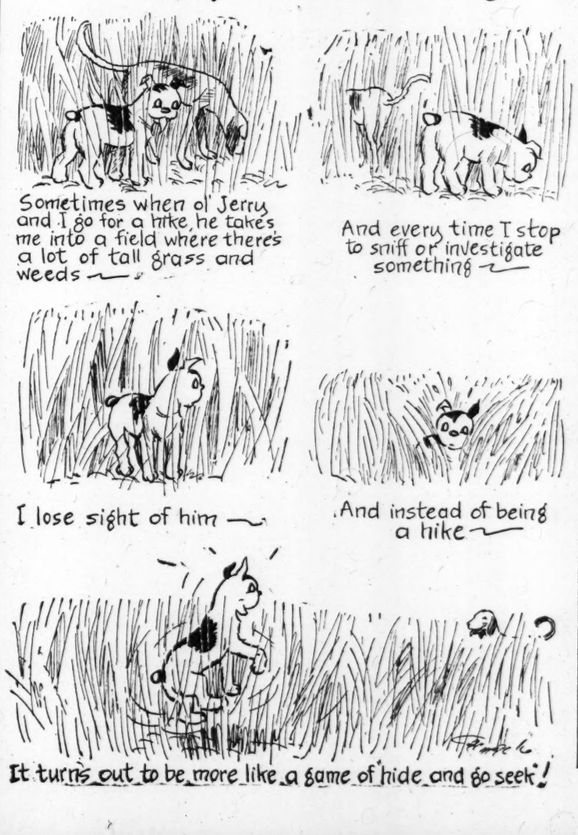
With the Greeks, the word παρῳδή (parode) was used to indicate an ode which perverted the meaning of another ode, literally, "a song sung beside," from παρά (para), "beside," and ᾠδή (ode), "an ode, song."

Par'-o-dy is accented on the first syllable; sound *a* as in *pat* (not as in *parent*), *o* as in *obey*, *y* as in *fancy*.

"We were warned against allowing our actions to lapse into parodies of what is right."

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog


Sometimes when ol' Jerry and I go for a hike he takes me into a field where there's a lot of tall grass and weeds
And every time I stop to sniff or investigate something
I lose sight of him
And instead of being a hike
It turns out to be more like a game of hide and go seek!

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Nero and Fluff

West Palm Beach, Fla.

FLUFF seemed to resent the introduction of Nero into the household. She retired to the garage apartment on the rear of the lot when the dog arrived and stayed there in seclusion for several days, refusing even to go to the house for her meals, which were, therefore, carried to her by the children.

Nero, a good-natured Gordon setter, had been inclined to be roughly playful when they met, and the possibility of a friendship between them seemed remote. In the course of a few weeks, however, they learned to play and romp togther amicably and were almost inseparable.

When the family went off on a long motor trip both Fluff and Nero were sent to the Animal Rescue League to be boarded until the return of the family. Then on a black mid-September afternoon came the devastating hurricane and the frame structure of the Animal Rescue League was torn open and scattered over the surrounding acres.

After 14 hours of fury the wind abated and employees and members of the league started a search for the pets and strays that had been in the kennels. Many were found little the worse for their experience and many animal refugees were gathered in temporary quarters, but neither Fluff nor Nero were among the rescued.

Early the following morning the cat came back. She was dirty, forlorn, much bedraggled and very hungry. After being well fed she stood around in seeming aimlessness, but when the opportunity arrived she seized a small meat bone from the dogs' eating trough and scurried off with it down the road, picking her way gingerly through the débris.

In the evening the same sort of thing happened and again the following morning. She always ran down the road in the same direction and always tried to attract the attention of the attendants before she started off. This continued for five days.

She had no kittens and the attendants, now through with their emergency rush, became curious. Nero had not been found and knowing of the close friendship between the cat and dog one of the officers of the league followed Fluff as the cat started off with a fish head in her mouth. The cat noticed that she had at last attracted attention, ran a few steps, stopped and looked back and then ran on again in the same direction that she always took, with the woman close behind her.

After covering about a quarter of a mile over rough acreage littered with all sorts of storm wreckage, Fluff stopped and waited at the edge of a little gully. She seemed to be much excited and as the woman and an attendant who had followed the officer overtook it, she meowed, turned sharply to the right and disappeared into the gully. Her followers pushed after her and there in a depression under a fallen tree lay Nero, sad-eyed and gaunt, and around him in a rough semicircle within his reach lay a litter of bones that he had cleaned thoroughly of meat and several fish heads—not so toothsome to dog as to cat—that the cat had carried loyally and with considerable difficulty to her dog pal.

Nero was rescued and cared for, and needless to say, the friendship continued.

Odds and Ends

Giant Goldenrod

Giant goldenrod plants 14 feet in height have been discovered in Florida by Themas A. Edison in his search for rubber producing plants.

Making It Rain

A Dutch natural scientist, experimenting in rainmaking, succeeded in causing a general precipitation over an area of three square miles by dropping chipped ice on clouds from an airplane.

Police Note

The police in Vienna are vested with the power to collect a fine on the spot for such offenses as: Crossing the street in the wrong place, boarding a moving trolley, driving on the wrong side of the road, playing a piano too loudly, etc.

Air Taxis

A certain fleet of air taxicabs in Germany will carry three persons for a fare of 8 cents per mile per person.

C. I. E.

The C. I. E. (Confederation Internationale des Etudiants) or International Conference of Students formed at Strasbourg in 1919 with the object of establishing friendship and understanding among students the world over, and to coördinate student activities, now has more than 1,000,000 members.

Effendi

Effendi, a title of respect in Oriental countries equivalent to the English "sir," is given to members of the learned professions and to government officials who have no higher titles.

"Establisbment of a Port"

"Establishment of a port" is the technical term for the time that elapses between the moon's transit across the meridian at new or full moon, and the time of high water at that place, and is used as a basis for the computation of the tides.

Four Frogs

Four frogs buried for 17 years in the middle of a brick wall of a Canadian penitentiary were found alive and well when the building was torn down recently.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, JULY 28, 1930 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

The Tariff in Future

PRESIDENT HOOVER is reported as deliberating carefully and cautiously over the personnel of the reorganized tariff commission which will supervise the administration of the Hawley-Smoot tariff law. The flexible provision of that law, for which the President contended to the point of a threatened veto, in Mr. Hoover's opinion, greatly enhances the importance of the commission, and, incidentally, vastly extends the responsibility of the President. It is natural that one of Mr. Hoover's disposition should be disinclined to share this responsibility with a commission composed, as too many have been, of politicians or representatives of special interests.

Many signs point to a continuing and increasing discussion of the tariff issue despite the fact that actual legislation is out of the way. To say that there is widespread dissatisfaction with that legislation is merely to say that political history is repeating itself. Always a new tariff is unpopular. Never does it effect the miraculous stimulation to industry which its advocates promise. William McKinley, being elected to the Presidency not long after the enactment of the tariff law which bore his name, was dubbed during his campaign "the advance agent of prosperity." For nearly two years thereafter his supporters, in face of continued depression, writhed under the ironical question, "Why is the advance agent so far ahead of the show?"

The present law is possibly no more unpopular than those which preceded it, except among the farmers, who are beginning to question the value of tariff favors to their industry. Yet certain new conditions, industrial and financial, make it seem probable that the business community will not permit it to go unattacked. The United States has become a creditor nation—second only to Great Britain in that capacity. Its income from foreign loans, exclusive of the growing volume of dividends from investments in foreign industries, is estimated at $876,000,000 annually. It is a mere truism to say that this cannot in the last analysis be paid in foreign money, and can only be partially met by shipments of gold. Normally it would be paid in foreign goods, but the tariff barrier puts a new obstacle in the way of such settlements. As a result American balances abroad are being continually reinvested in foreign properties, thus inevitably increasing each year the volume of indebtedness to the United States. The situation, under existing tariff standards, is irritating to the foreign debtors and—in the end—economically hurtful to American industry.

For the development of mass production in the factories of the United States has resulted in many industries in a volume of production which exceeds the capacity of the home market to absorb. Foreign markets, then, must be sought, and as a result the export business of the United States has steadily increased since the war. But exports, like the interest on foreign loans, must in the main be paid for in goods, and against such barter the tariff opposes a serious barrier. But more. The various nations of Europe have discovered that tariff making is a game that two can play at. With almost one accord they are erecting tariff barriers against the products of the United States. At a time when, if ever, unrestricted foreign markets are essential to American prosperity, the tendency is all toward increased restriction.

It has been nearly forty years since the tariff has been the subject of really systematic study and economic, as distinct from political, agitation in the United States. There are many reasons to anticipate that the next decade will witness a renewal of that scrutiny of the economic basis of protection and of that demand for a tariff for revenue only which culminated in the election of Grover Cleveland in 1884.

Titivating the Tomato

EVEN the tomato feels the need of dressing up. It is almost like painting the lily to attempt to add anything to its glistening red jacket, speaking so brightly of lusciousness within, but now some enterprising farmers have organized a coöperative association to market their entire tomato crop under the New England quality products label, the fruit to be graded and sold in glazed-paper-covered bushel boxes.

That is what coöperation can do. No doubt the "quality" tomatoes will fetch a higher price, just as scrubbed carrots and parsnips bring a better figure, although they all come out of the pot looking about the same as their more plebeian brothers, which the grocer delivers incrusted with the soil that gave them their succulence.

The man who first grew rhubarb in a cellar to give it a darker, richer red, and then tied the stalks into neat bundles with a bright red ribbon, had an idea. So did the potato grower who selected the most rotund of his product, scrubbed them clean and smoothed them with a brush, then wrapped them singly in glazed paper and sold them at five cents each as "fancy bakers." The apple men and the peach growers had already learned that the people buy by the eye as much as, if not more than, by the palate.

While wishing venders of the spruced-up "love apple" success in their undertaking, one would welcome more gladly some way by which tomatoes, now often allowed to rot on the vines because of too low a price, could be made available to those who would utilize them more abundantly if they could get them, as was possible in former days, at ten cents a peck instead of ten cents and up a pound.

An Egyptian Dilemma for Britain

THE events of the last ten days have given a certain but most bewildering precision to the Egyptian crisis. This has developed into a struggle à l'outrance between the political group known as the Wafd Party and King Fuad. The present Government of Sidky Pasha, which is supported by King Fuad, may officially call itself the champion of law and of constitutional monarchy. The Wafd Party may call itself the defenders of the Constitution and of democracy. But in reality each is desperately competing with the other for supreme governmental power.

The clash has already created an atmosphere of incipient revolution. Each side is deeply committed. To each, failure would mean political eclipse, and each has mobilized all its forces of attack and counterattack. King Fuad has at his disposal the full power of the executive machine of government and the armed forces of the Crown. He also enjoys the articulate support of the powerful Moslem religious hierarchy in the country. Finally, he is surrounded with all the Eastern majesty of royal prestige. The Wafd leader, Nahas Pasha, on the other hand, is the successor of the national hero Zaghlul Pasha, and has behind him mainly the illiterate mass of the Egyptian people.

The clash of these two extremes has placed the British Government in a most uncomfortable position. It is bound by its own declaration not only to look after the security of the numerous foreign population in Egypt, but also not to intervene in internal affairs. If it uses British troops to preserve order in a purely domestic issue, it breaks its promise of noninterference. If it does not do so, it lays itself open to the charge of neglecting its duty to foreigners. Already several European diplomatists have called at Downing Street—not, indeed, to make official representations, but to issue a friendly warning that representations may have to be made if the British Government does not mind its p's and q's.

The course which has commended itself to the Labor Cabinet in these difficult circumstances is not without adroitness. It has warned Sidky Pasha that, though it does not want to intervene, it may have to if he cannot preserve order. And it has warned Nahas Pasha that, if breaches of peace force Great Britain into action, care will be taken not to let the Wafd Party profit by the discomfiture of its political opponents.

Only one thing is certain in this particularly involved situation. It is that there is no fear of Egypt losing its parliamentary institutions. If the King wins, the Constitution may be amended and the electoral law changed, to the disadvantage of manhood suffrage, and so of the Wafd Party. But Parliament will survive. If the Wafd Party wins, Parliament and manhood suffrage of course are in no danger, although King Fuad's own position will at best be gravely prejudiced. But whether in either case there can be any other type of government than autocracy when the votes of whole villages can be sold by the headman to the highest bidder is open to serious question.

Progress in Organizing Peace

WHEN the so-called Optional Clause, under which nations might bind themselves to compulsory arbitration of disputes, was introduced into the statutes of the Permanent Court of International Justice, it was scarcely expected that it would be accepted by the majority of nations. In 1920 only three countries, including Switzerland and Portugal in Europe, signed it. It appeared to be mere window dressing. This World Court was a useful institution, even though the parties were free to submit or refuse to submit the juridic disputes to it. But the usefulness of the Court has since been immeasurably increased by a general recognition of its competence.

The recent ratification of the Optional Clause by France, and her acceptance also of the General Act of Arbitration, are important events which indicate that the conception of juridic and arbitral settlements is making progress. More than forty states have signed the Optional Clause, which was once regarded as a mere oratorical flourish, and twenty-eight states have actually ratified it. Twenty-three of these states, moreover, are European. After the ratification of France, it is anticipated that Italy and Czechoslovakia will announce their formal adhesion to the Optional Clause, and doubtless the remaining countries, Albania, Poland and Rumania, will follow suit.

The World Court is established more solidly today than anybody dared to hope ten years ago. It is acknowledged that the Court has shown genuine impartiality. France pays a great tribute to this impartiality in consenting to its jurisdiction, for on several occasions, when France has voluntarily appealed to the Court, it has lost its case.

But there are matters not susceptible of a juridic solution. It is here that the General Act of Arbitration comes into operation. For these extrajuridic matters the nations are not obliged to resort to arbitration, yet there are so many promises to do so in various pacts which have been concluded that the acceptance of the act implies that all differences which cannot be settled either by diplomacy or by the Court will infallibly be settled by arbitration. At present only four other states, Belgium, Denmark, Norway and Sweden, have formally adhered to the act, but many others, including England, are favorably inclined. Doubtless the history of the act will resemble that of the Optional Clause—except that one may properly hope that its widespread acceptance will be achieved more rapidly.

Facilitating Flood Control

RECOMMENDATIONS of the House Committee on Flood Control, which has just toured the lower Mississippi River Valley, will be awaited with considerable interest by the section directly affected. The congressmen inspected several of the more important projects authorized by the National Flood Control Act and heard objections from a few landowners who complain that their property is being taken without adequate or sufficiently prompt compensation.

Flood control was one of the major problems demanding attention when Herbert Hoover became President. He was particularly well equipped for this task. As head of the flood relief organization in 1927 he spent weeks in the inundated sections and saw conditions at their worst. By train he moved slowly through many miles of backwater; by boat he navigated sections which are now fertile fields. Congressmen who have just traversed some of this same territory expressed surprise at its productivity.

Press reports at the points visited have tended to emphasize local dissension over details and to overlook the more general aspects of flood control which concern every taxpayer. Congressmen may be able to propose helpful revisions of the main plan. Meanwhile, property owners who are dissatisfied have recourse to the courts. The important fact is that a comprehensive program is being put into effect rapidly, and that the nation soon will profit by the greater security of this valley.

Must "Tree-Sitting" Be Endured?

NEWSPAPER editors in Florida have chosen the direct and logical antidote for the farcical phenomenon of "tree-sitting," in which hundreds of boys—and girls—in various towns of the United States have engaged, each undertaking to sit in a tree longer than any other boy or girl. Members of the Associated Dailies of Florida have declared by resolution that they will refrain from printing further items about these youthful seekers of "endurance" records.

Perhaps the only thing which could go further to end this folly than the cutting off of publicity would be the cutting off of the food which apparently complaisant parents have been sending up to support this ambitious inactivity. To be sure, this is the vacation season, and some parents perhaps hope their boy will continue sitting in the tree until school opens, when it will become the affair of the truant officer to get the boy down. In certain cases humane organizations and police have stepped in. Surely in extreme cases and where parents exploit their children's stunts for commercial purposes, public action is to be commended.

Other juvenile "endurance tests" reported from widely separated sections appear to be equally futile and even more harmful, while putting proportionately a more serious responsibility on the parents. What can be said for parents who permit their son to ride his bicycle, with a gathering of silly sight-seers applauding him, to the extreme limit of physical exhaustion? Report comes also of other forms of endurance tests, and tells the world, among other oddities, of two small girls who had been going up and down on a seesaw seven hours before the police stopped them. One hopes, at any rate, that it was their parents who called in the police.

Undoubtedly the craze has been fostered by—if indeed it is not entirely built on—publicity. The "endurers" like to see their names or pictures in the newspaper, and many of them are hoping to win movie or vaudeville contracts. And most of the newspapers are exploiting the phenomena for all they are worth. Of course, the blame attaches primarily to that section of the public upon whose morbid interest such counterfeit heroism feeds.

But newspapers have a responsibility. They can hardly be said to recognize it when they publish the statement of Dr. George Bigelow, Massachusetts Health Commissioner, that he believes the craze "shows the menace to our young of the hideous American institution called publicity," and then print in the same story just such publicity in the form of pictures and glorifications of "tree-sitters."

Police intervention should not be necessary. The proper mixture of ridicule and condemnation by press and public would soon end foolish and harmful "endurance contests," where parents lack the necessary wisdom. And possibly, too, parental wit may find ways to turn youthful energies into useful channels, although so far we have heard of no new "endurance records" for lawn-mowing, taking care of baby or hoeing the garden.

In Praise of a Master Shipwright

OFFICIAL recognition by the Secretary of the Navy of the service performed by Lieut. John A. Lord, naval officer in charge of restoring the ancient United States frigate Constitution, calls attention to the fact that in the words of Rear Admiral Philip Andrews, retired, former commandant of the first naval district at Boston, "The rebuilding of 'Old Ironsides' is an historic and outstanding achievement in the art of wooden shipbuilding."

For more than three years the process of reconstructing the crumbling hulk to its erstwhile formidable splendor has afforded numerous occasions for Lieutenant Lord to display his unusual ability as a builder of wooden ships, the foundation of which was laid in the shipyards at Bath, Me., where he worked at a time when the port on the Kennebec was sending out upon the trade routes of the world magnificent specimens of wood and canvas that were the pride of every sailor. Associated with him in the task has been a group of veteran Bath shipwrights carefully selected from the survivors of that city's long-extinct industry.

While Lieutenant Lord's service adds nothing spectacular to the famous frigate's log, no tattered battle pennants to her trophy chest, nothing to recall the deeds of Hull and Bainbridge or other commodores who commanded her in action, yet the result of his work appears in the beautifully remolded ship which stirs with its old-time buoyancy on the moving tides. Wielded by the genius of his hands, the adz and the maul have hewed and hammered out a notable victory.

Editorial Notes

Freight terminals in New York City now under way will cost $45,000,000. If that much is to be spent just to handle future freight, there should not be much apprehension about future business.

When the question of ownership is definitely settled, it will be a case of taking the wail out of the "Wailing Wall."

The Rusty Old Lantern

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

THE night was pitch black—of a shiny, velvety blackness, an opaque blackness that one only experiences in the country. Town dwellers do not even know what is the dark. There is no night in the city. There are only hours which are illuminated artificially. In the country the night seems an actual entity which comes out of its lair to walk the world.

It is good to know the night; those who have never been surrounded by the night have missed something of indefinable value. The nights of which people are afraid are not nights; they are only the absence of the customary lights—a negative state to which we are unused. We familiarize ourselves with certain things, and if they are absent, we are apt to be lost and bewildered.

* * *

It is strange to reflect that there are millions of persons who are totally unacquainted with the night. Were they to become acquainted with the night they would soon find that, vast and soft and velvety as it is, it is not an unfriendly creature — some ferocious black panther escaped from its jungle — it is a gentle domestic cat which purrs as we caress it.

Even in the country the night is rare. The night is not a nightly visitant. That is not night which is lit with stars. It is only an attenuated sort of day. Nor is that night which is gray and cloudy; the moon muffled up and the sky hung with curtains. Night is night when it is glossy and palpable.

It was, I say, on such a night, pitch black, shiny, and opaque, that I was called out into the field by the barking of my dog. So I took down my lantern and lit it. My lantern is worthy of a special description. Its bottom is a five-inch square of tin. At each corner is a little leg of tin. Again from each corner there springs a narrow strip of tin, eight inches high, bent at right angles to correspond with the shape of the bottom, and doubled so that it makes a slot into which an oblong piece of glass can be inserted.

The glass is protected by a wire cross, each bar of which runs from the top of one upright to the bottom of its opposite upright. This is true of three sides, but on the fourth side there is more tin work and a door which opens. The roof is likewise of tin; it is curved upward, leaving a hole in the middle. A smaller roof of tin, raised half an inch above the hole, curves downward; and to this second roof is fastened a ring by which one may carry the lantern.

* * *

A simple construction; rather rusty; many years old; practically unbreakable, though apparently so fragile. It cannot get out of repair. It cannot go wrong. I open the door, and there, fastened to the bottom of the lantern, is a socket in which is a wax candle, though a tallow candle would serve as well. I light the candle, close the door, and no wind can blow it out, and no rain can quench its flame. The candle will burn steadily until it is consumed.

But what, you will say, is a little candle in the great black night? It is much. It is enough. It shines forth on four sides, making ever-widening tracks of light, showing the ground and the trees and other obstacles on the ground. One can walk safely with a candle in a lantern on the darkest night.

The barking dog has found a brown hedgehog. He means no harm to the hedgehog; for his is a gentle nature. But he rages at the immobility of the hedgehog. If only the hedgehog would move and play he would be delighted. He would make a companion of the hedgehog. What nonpluses him is the perfect stillness of this ball-like creature that he cannot playfully prod or even curiously sniff. He finds it disconcerting, in the friendliness of his heart, to encounter these immovable, hostile spikes which prick him when he approaches. He is distressed to be thus at once attracted and repelled.

It would be easy, I suppose, to write a parable of the dog and the hedgehog. One could, I think, point out that we, too, are most hurt not by open and aggressive hostility, but by the irresponsiveness and prickliness of some of the things which we would approach in full sympathy. One could, I fancy, make a pathetic apologue of the round world imaged as a gigantic hedgehog which refuses to play with us, and which silently and rigidly presents its unsympathetic spikes to our sympathetic noses. But it is not that apologue which I sat down to write. It is the lantern which is my theme; the lantern which the dog and the hedgehog caused me to light and carry across the dark field.

The point about the lantern is that it is very old, very primitive. It cost originally a few sous. I doubt whether I could now sell it even for a few sous. Nobody wants such a lantern. I found it myself in a heap of rubbish in the attic of a neighbor, and when I seized upon it eagerly and told him that I would like to find just such a lantern he begged me to take it. "You'll be doing me a service in taking away that rubbish," he said; "it has been lying here as long as I can remember. They have made better lanterns since that was used."

* * *

I took it away and it became one of my most prized possessions. Two oblongs of glass were broken, but they were replaced. One wire had worked loose, but it was soldered. The tin was rusty, but the thickest of the rust was removed by emery paper. Now I would not dream of walking into the field at night without the ancient lantern.

To Pierre Vernon I was praising my lantern. He chuckled repeatedly. "You are discovering," he said, "that old things are best. I made the discovery long ago. I am not foolishly opposing progress; and if I were my opposition would not stop progress. I believe in progress, but I do not believe in change for the sake of change and in novelty for the sake of novelty. The trouble with many improvements is that they merely complicate, and are not sufficient compensation for the complication. The simplicity of your lantern is worth all the ameliorations that inventiveness could devise. It cannot get out of order.

"Perhaps given the conditions of today, many inventions have become essential. But they helped to make the conditions of today, and those conditions are in themselves often more trying than the conditions of yesterday. If we could only return to the conditions of yesterday we should be happier without seven-tenths of the inventions and improvements of today."

"But we cannot return to the conditions of yesterday," I replied, "and therefore your observations have no application. Yet certainly I would not exchange my rusty tin lantern for anything newer. By the way, I want to show you some dahlias which I am growing from seeds instead of bulbs in my chassis on the other side of the field. Will you come?"

And I lit the candle in the old rusty tin lantern.

Notes From Santiago

SANTIAGO, CHILE

CHILE has no unemployment and no national debt. Moreover, it wound up the 1929 financial year with 77,000,000 pesos in hand. This happy state of affairs is brought about, according to the head of the government budget department, by the policy of public works, which is changing the face of the whole country. From Arica in the north to Magallanes in the far south is a 3000-mile trail of activity, there being scarcely a city which has not greatly improved its sanitation, central streets and general conditions, during the régime of President Ibañez.

Extended Policy of Public Works

In Santiago itself an interesting experiment is being carried out in the shape of a circular highway around the city, to be joined by diagonals from the center. Large appropriations have been made to carry out this scheme which, it is claimed, will be a relief to traffic. In the center of the Avenida de las Delicias, buildings in course of erection are being pulled down again in order to make way for a new diagonal street.

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The Aero Club in Santiago has introduced a scheme whereby with government assistance it is possible to learn to fly at moderate charges. Chileans may enter the club for lessons on payment of 100 pesos (twelve American dollars) a year. Many young society women are taking advantage of the opportunity, and a number have acquired airplanes of their own.

Learning to Fly at Cheap Rates

Coupled with this is the announcement that the Curtiss-Wright Corporation of America is to erect a plane factory in Santiago with a capacity to build fifty machines a year. Its first order—one for twenty planes—has been placed by the Chilean Government, it being stipulated that the company undertake not only to use Chilean labor as much as possible, but to teach local men the mechanics of the airplane. In accordance with this plan, twenty-five Chilean workmen have already left for the United States, where they will be taken in hand by skilled American mechanics. They will return to Chile to take over responsible jobs in the Curtiss-Wright factory.

It is President Ibañez's declared policy to develop Chile's air possibilities to the utmost. He looks upon the airplane as of great importance to Chile, for without it, the prospect of spanning north and south with communications would have been a difficult one.

* * *

The Government appears to be uncertain as to how to tackle the drink problem, and twice within the last two years restrictions have been placed on the hours of selling, only to be rescinded before they were put into force. The only restriction existing at the moment is that bar owners wishing to open their premises between noon on Saturday and 9 o'clock Monday morning, must pay an extra charge for their license. A recent law to enforce the closing of all bars during weekends met with such strong protests from all parts of the country that it was rescinded immediately. Drunkenness is, however, decreasing in all parts of the country, many workmen having acquired a taste for the light beer which is made in a German factory in Valdivia in place of the national "chicha," a strong wine made in country farms either from apples or from the juice of a home-grown grape.

Government and Drink Problem

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Archibald J. Kerr Clark Kerr, British Minister in Santiago, is preparing to leave for Europe in August. His successor, Henry Chitton, who comes from Rome to be England's first Ambassador in Chile, will arrive here in the same month. Don Antonio Huneeus, Chilean Minister in London, will change places with the Minister in Rome, Don Enrique Villegas, who becomes the first Chilean Ambassador in London.

England to Send Ambassador

The change, which has long been sought by the Foreign Offices of both nations, is looked upon as a sign that England is to make greater efforts to restore her lost position on the west coast of South America. It is stated unofficially that a trading mission similar to the one headed by Lord Abernon, which recently visited the eastern side, is to make a visit to the countries on this side.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and the Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Handling Customs at American Ports

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have read with interest your reports upon the improvements to be made in the system of handling customs, and, as an American citizen, I should like to suggest that this service could be made still more efficient if the customs officials were to receive a course of training in courteous and civil handling of travelers passing through the ports of entry into the United States. If this course were to include immigration officers as well, I am sure the good results would be manifold.

The first contact that alien travelers have with the United States is in their dealing with its customs and immigration officers. Therefore, these latter should be impressed with the importance of their duty to perform their office as its proper representatives. Many American officials are most gentlemanly, but those who fail to realize their duty, and delight in an opportunity to "show their authority," are far too many in number.

Last year, when entering the port of New York, I was shocked at the treatment accorded a young lady standing in front of me at the desk of the man who seemed to be in charge of customs. He asked her if all of her baggage were on shore and in its proper place in the dock shed. She replied that she thought so, that it was supposed to be, to which he thundered out in a voice that could be heard at a distance: "We don't want suppositions; we want facts." It may have been the first voyage of this young lady, and she may have been unfamiliar with such procedure. It would have taken only a moment to explain kindly and quietly the requirements on landing at the port of New York, and there was absolutely no justification for the discourteous treatment by this public official.

Surely it is time for such a great country as the United States—a nation that is doing so much to bring about lasting peace—to become more careful in its selection of government representatives. (MRS.) MAUDE ALLEN BONAZZI.

Arroyo Naranjo, Cuba.